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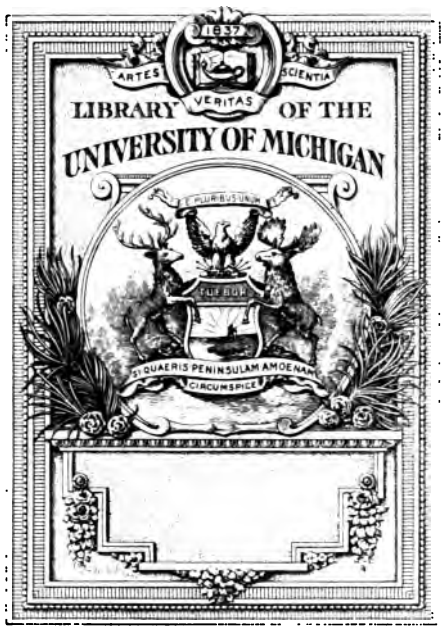
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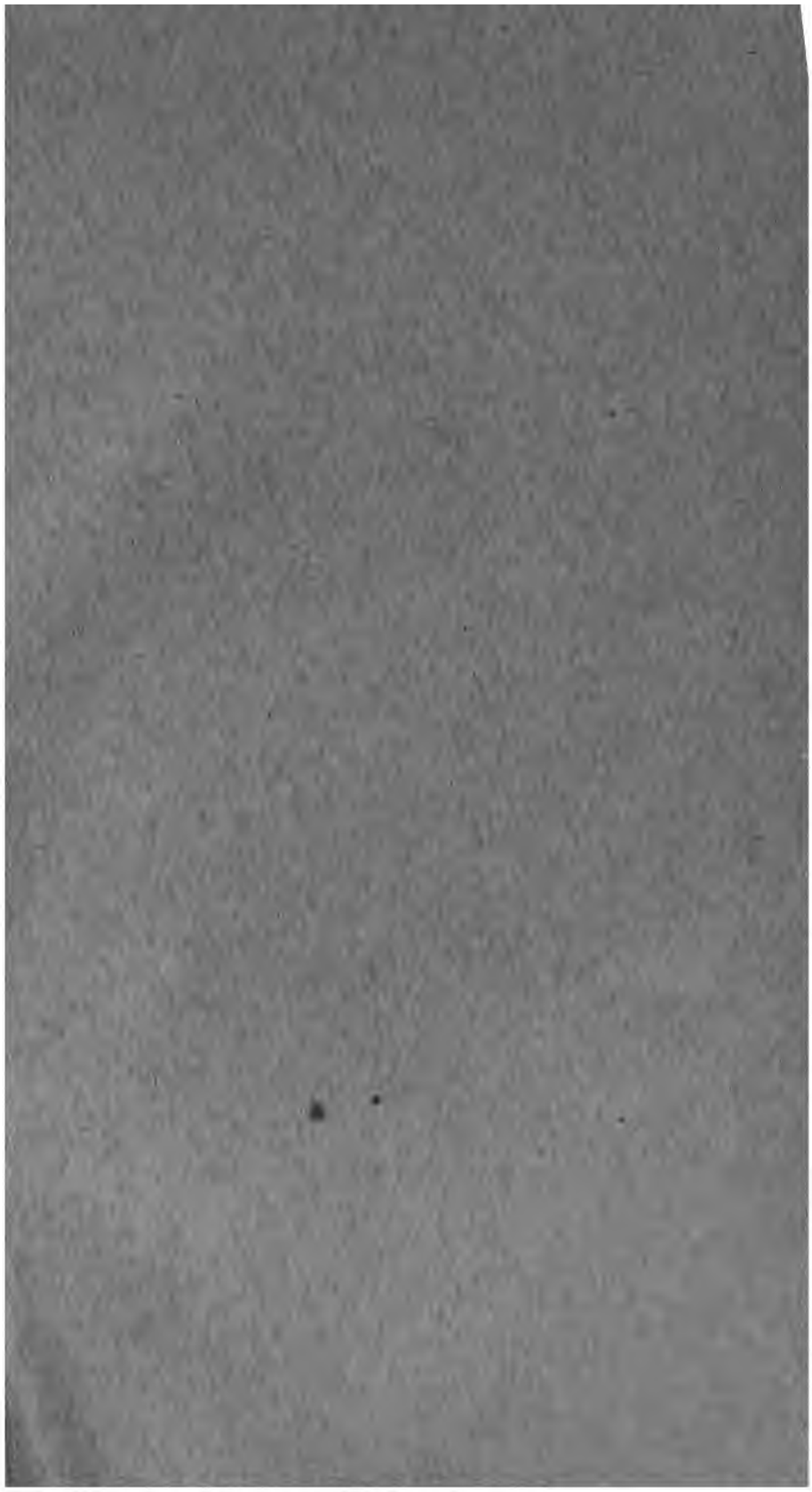
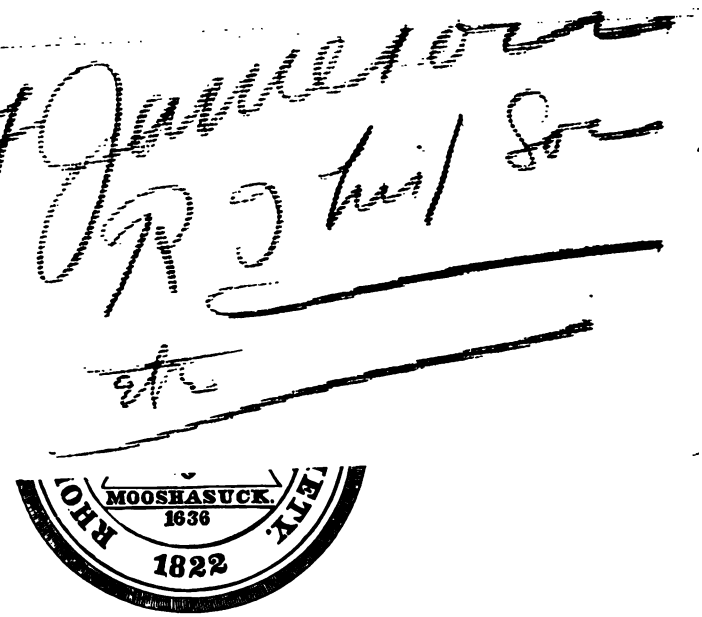


PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

1005-25



RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO.
1898

Publication Committee:

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, AMASA M. EATON,
AMOS PERRY.

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NEW SERIES

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AMOS PERRY.

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Publication Committee:

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, AMASA M. EATON,
AMOS PERRY.

This quarterly is issued on the first of April, July, October and January, at $1.00 a year; single numbers, 50 cents each. A few sets of the quarterly (five volumes, uniformly bound) can be obtained at the cabinet at $1.40 a volume.

OFFICERS

OF THE

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ELECTED JAN. 11, 1898.

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North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1897-98.

At a meeting held January 26th, 1897, Mr. George W. Whitaker read a paper entitled, "A New Jersey Socialistic Community, in 1854."

February 9th, 1897, Mr. Robert Grieve read a paper entitled, "The First Settlers of Pawtucket, with an account of the Growth and Evolution of the Community."

A special business meeting, called by five members, was held February 23d. Mr. John T. Blodgett read the following report which was received, and action in accordance with its recommendations was taken by the society:—

Whereas, At a meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1896, John T. Blodgett, Richmond P. Everett and Edward Field were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions to a fund to be established as a memorial to the late George Moulton Carpenter, deceased, first vice-president of the society; and

Whereas, Said committee has duly considered the matter to them referred, and reported to said society; whereupon it is voted:—

That said report be received, accepted and placed on file, and that said committee is hereby authorized for and in behalf of the Rhode Island Historical Society to solicit and receive subscriptions for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "George Moulton Carpenter Publication Fund;"

That all amounts so received shall be paid over by said committee to the treasurer of said society for the use of three trustees, members of said society, to be appointed by the president, and to be known and designated as Trustees of the George Moulton Carpenter Publication Fund, and said amount so paid over shall be kept intact until it reaches the amount of one thousand dollars.

Whenever said fund shall amount to one thousand dollars, said trustees are hereby authorized to expend the sum of three hundred dollars in the printing and publication of such original ancient manuscripts belonging to said society as shall be recommended by said trustees and approved by the president of said society.

And it is further voted: That the volume or volumes so printed and published be sold at the cost of publication, and all amounts received from the sales thereof be turned over to said treasurer and credited to said publication fund; and to this end said trustees are authorized to solicit subscribers to the publications contemplated herein.

And it is further voted: That said trustees shall not undertake the publication of any such manuscript, or incur any expense chargeable to said fund from time to time, until such fund amounts to at least one thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Edward Field, it was voted :—

That whereas a joint resolution has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, "Providing for the printing of the names of heads of families and other detailed information as shown by the First Federal Census,"

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Historical Society regards this measure as favorable to the interests of our State and nation, and hereby instructs its secretary to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and request them to exert their influence in favor of the passage of said joint resolution.

At a meeting held February 23d, upon the adjournment of the business meeting above-mentioned, Col. Henry Walker, Commander of the A. and H. Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, gave a lecture upon "The Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to London."

March 9th, Mr. Alfred Stone read a paper, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled, "Some Deceased Architects of Providence and their Works." The lecturer was requested to furnish a copy to be printed as soon as arrangements could be made to that end.

March 23d, William Wallace Tooker, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Indian Geographic Names, and why we should study them, illustrated by Rhode Island examples."

The first quarterly meeting of 1897 was held April 6th. The librarian presented his quarterly report. The secretary reported the receipt of letters from the Rhode Island Senators and Representatives in Congress, approving and engaging to support Senator Morrill's resolution for printing that part of the first National Census, 1790, which contained the names of heads of families.

On recommendation of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, the following-named persons were elected active members: John Carter Brown Woods, Isaac Saunders Cole, Walter Burges Smith, Edward Carrington, Merton Alfred Cheeseman, Robert F. Noyes, Jennie M. Clarke, Theodore Francis Greene, Thomas Francis Black, George C. Nightingale, Jr., all of Providence; and Hugh J. Carroll, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Judge Rogers, in behalf of a committee appointed in October, 1896, reported that the president of the society, the Hon. John H. Stiness, would deliver a discourse on the nineteenth instant, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society.

An invitation was received from the Hon. George Carmichael for the society to make a Field-Day in the last dwelling-place of the aborigines of the State, early in the following June. It was voted :—

That the society accepts with pleasure the invitation of Mr. Carmichael;

That Messrs. Hunter C. White, James S. Kenyon and John T. Blodgett be and are hereby appointed a committee to make all needed arrangements for that occasion.

The library committee reported a lack of means for carrying on its work. Upon motion of Judge Rogers, a special plea for funds was authorized and urged.

On April 19th, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society was observed in accordance with a vote passed at the quarterly meeting of April 6th. The president delivered an address on "Civil Changes in the State."

On June 4th, the field day appointed at the April quarterly meeting was spent by fifty or more members and friends of the society in a section of the State recognized as the last abiding place of the Niantic and Narragansett Indians, an especial object being to honor the memory of the sachem who befriended the founder of the State. The party was met at Shannock by the Hon. George Carmichael, and conducted across the Pawcatuck to his home overlooking the valley of that river where, according to tradition, the right to those fishing and hunting grounds was once decided by a fierce contest between the Narragansett and the Pequod Indians. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Weeden. After listening to remarks and the reading of a poem it was adjourned to the Niantic Lodge, where addresses were made by Mr. Weeden, His Excellency Governor Dyer and the Hon. William P. Sheffield, Jr. These concluded the formal exercises of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Canonicus.

The second quarterly meeting of the year was held on July 6th. The secretary read the record of the last quarterly meeting and of two subsequent meetings. He then laid before the society a report presented by Mr. Hunter C. White, chairman of the Field-Day Committee, giving an account of the thoroughly enjoyable excursion of June 4th, to the Narragansett country. The report was received and ordered on file, and the thanks of the society were tendered to the committee for their valuable services.

The librarian gave his quarterly report.

On recommendation of the nominating committee Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, of Warren, and Mr. Elijah Baxter, of Warwick, were elected active members. Douglas Brymner, LL. D., of Ottawa, Canada, was elected honorary member.

The death of four members of the society was announced; namely, Dr. Henry Edward Turner, of Newport; Messrs. William M. Bailey, Joseph C. Ely, and Prof. John Peirce, of Providence.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the thanks of the society be and they are hereby tendered to the president, the Hon. John H. Stiness, for the able and scholarly address delivered by him on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society.

After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

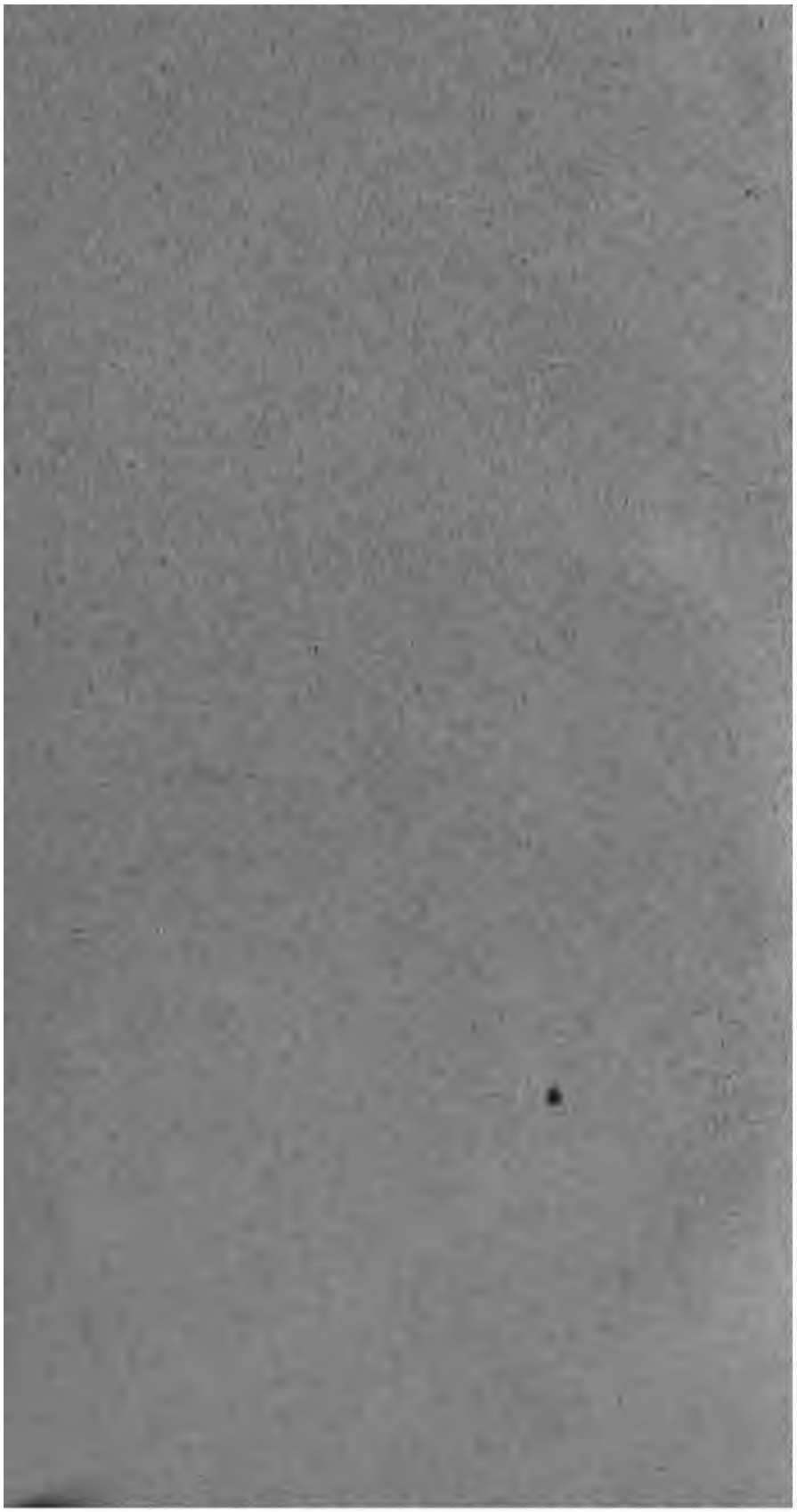
On August 16th, action of the finance committee in regard to the transfer of a bond and mortgage was entered upon the records of the society.

The third quarterly meeting was held October 5th. The president, in calling the meeting to order, announced the death of Messrs. Thomas C. Greene and George B. Lapham.

The secretary read the record of the July quarterly meeting. The librarian presented his report, as usual, with allusion to the improvement made during the summer in the condition of the cabinet.

The librarian read a paper on "The Providence Gazette; its Publishers, Publication Offices and Editors."

On recommendation of the nominating committee, the following persons were elected active members: Francis Moore Dimond, William Arthur Leonard, Susan E. Slade, Thomas J. Griffin, Charles Henry Leonard, William Anthony Hoppin, Frank Roscoe Mitchell, Edwin P. Anthony, Floyd Williams Tompkins, Jr., all of Providence; Elizabeth Lyman Randolph, of Kingston, R. I.; Joseph Wood Freeman, of Central Falls, R. I.; and Charles Dyer Parkhurst, of Fort Monroe, Va.; El-



PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

1005-25

PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO.
1898

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In a society like this, it is seldom that the record of a single year can bring forth anything beyond the usual routine. The quiet work has gone steadily on of opening the cabinet for reference to the valuable material which is treasured here; of gathering what we could of interest and value; of arranging and indexing papers and their contents for ready use, and of creating and maintaining an interest in the history of our State. It is not an ostentatious work. It cannot be vaunted in great accomplishments, but, none the less, it needs to be pressed constantly and faithfully; for until this society was formed the history of this State was greatly neglected, and even now is neither as widely nor as fully known as it should be. Small as Rhode Island is it has been the place of great events, which, if fully known, would put the State in the foremost rank for historical importance. We need no idle boasting; we need only to make known the facts of the past and all men will agree with Bryce when he says, "This singular little commonwealth * * * * is of all the American States that which has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republic of antiquity, and which best deserves to have its annals treated of by a philosophic historian" (1, 18, note). This is our duty, this is our work. To push it forward there must be general coöperation and general assistance.

I will not refer in detail to the work of the society, because it will appear in the several reports. It was a disappointment to me that absence from the State prevented my enjoying with you the delightful field-day which the society had last June. The 250th anniversary of the death of Canonicus, that grand old sachem of the Narragansetts, who could say, "I have

never suffered any wrong to be offered to the English since they landed; nor never will," was well worthy of commemoration. The historic places visited, once the scene and centre of the power of the Narragansetts, could but reawaken interest and recall events of great importance in the early days of the colony. Great credit is due to the committee who arranged the admirable programme and to the gentlemen and ladies who so courteously gave hospitality and welcome.

From the treasurer's statement it appears that the society is very much like most public societies which seek to keep up with the demands of the times,—its work keeps ahead of it. There was extra work to be done and the society has been enabled to do it by contributions from members amounting to $420, which made up the deficiency. While all that could be reasonably asked for has thus been generously supplied by individual members, it would be much more dignified and satisfactory if all this could be done from the funds of the society. As I stated last year this can be brought about in two ways; by gifts, whose income will produce a few hundred dollars, or by an increase in membership so that annual dues will supply the need.

About the usual number of books have appeared during the year which relate to the history of Rhode Island. Early in the year Mr. Sidney S. Rider published, in his series of R. I. Historical Tracts, an essay, entitled "Soul Liberty, Rhode Island's Gift to the Nation. An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis before Roger Williams planted the colony of Rhode Island." Mr. Rider contends, with characteristic keenness and vigor, that, at most, all that can be accorded to Maryland is a certain degree of religious toleration, which is quite distinct from religious liberty. The argument is clear and convincing. It is based upon the charter and laws of Maryland, which show that religious liberty, whatever may have been the practice under them, was far from a fundamental and charter right, as in Rhode Island. Mr. Rider is in error in one of his statements, which, however, does not affect the strength of the

argument. Charles I., who gave the charter, was not a Roman Catholic, as stated in the tract, but the civil head of the Church of England. His wife was a Romanist and so also was Cecil Calvert, eldest son of Lord Baltimore, to whom the charter was granted. A clause in the charter gave the patronage and advowsons of all churches to the proprietor, together with the license to build churches, chapels and oratories to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of England; and in a later clause, which gave the proprietor the right to have disputed points in the charter decided in his favor, was the proviso "that no interpretation thereof be made whereby GOD's holy and true Christian religion" or the allegiance due to the king should in anywise suffer by change, prejudice or diminution. As Henry Cabot Lodge says, in his history of the English colonies in America, "'GOD's true and holy religion,' in 1632, was, in England, the religion of Charles and Laud as distinguished from that of Rome or Calvin." The charter provided for the Church of England as the State Church with the right of advowson in the proprietor. It certainly gave no rights to Jews, Mohammedans or unbelievers, and it did not pretend to confine the government "only to civil things." Calvert, as a Romanist, had no wish to enforce a provision for the Church of England, because it would shut out his own church, and so, in the toleration necessary to allow Roman services, other beliefs were admitted also. In doing this he did much to build up the idea of religious liberty. But it was very far from the union of civil and religious liberty which was the statesmanlike creed of Williams. Here all forms of belief stood on an equal footing under the law. They had the right to exist, without discrimination, and were not simply permitted to exist by the good will, or other motive, of the ruling power. Some Roman Catholic writers have cited and relied upon Bancroft in support of their position that Maryland was the first colony to establish religious liberty, and Mr. Rider calls attention to the fact that Mr. Bancroft did make a statement of that kind, in the earlier editions of his history, but, upon studying into the matter more closely, he changed

his statement, in the centenary edition, in favor of Rhode Island. A comparison of his two views may be interesting. In the second edition of his history, published in 1837, at page 244, Mr. Bancroft said: "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects. The asylum of Papists was the spot, where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which as yet had hardly been explored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted religious freedom as the basis of a state."

In this statement Bancroft clearly overlooked Rhode Island. Afterwards he made his summer home at Newport, and thus, no doubt, became more familiar with the early history of the colony; for it seems then to have been little known even to historical students. A sentence to be quoted later shows that it received little attention on account of the smallness of its territory. But when Bancroft came to know it, he revised his statement in very positive terms. In the last revision of his history, published by Appleton & Co., in 1882, he said: "Sir George Calvert deserves to be ranked among the wisest and most benevolent of lawgivers, for he connected his hopes of the aggrandizement of his family with the establishment of popular institutions; and, being a Papist, wanted not charity toward Protestants" (p. 158, vol. 1). "Of the Protestants, though they seem as yet to have been without a minister, the rights were not abridged. This enjoyment of liberty of conscience did not spring from any act of colonial legislation, nor from any oath as yet imposed by instructions of the proprietary. * * * * Toleration grew up in the province silently, as a custom of the land" (p. 162). But of Roger Williams, in the same volume, he said: "He was the first person in modern Christendom to establish civil government on the doctrine of the

liberty of conscience; the equality of opinions before the law. * * * * Had the territory of Rhode Island been large, the world would at once have been filled with wonder and admiration at its history. The excellency of the principles on which it rested its earliest institutions is not diminished by the narrowness of the land in which they were for the first time tested. Let, then, the name of Roger Williams be preserved in universal history as one who advanced moral and political science and made himself a benefactor of his race" (pp. 255, 256). Substantially the same changes are to be found in his centenary edition of 1876.

"The Baptism of Roger Williams," by the Rev. Dr. King, of this city, a member of this society, has been published during the year. Its purpose is to refute the statement of the Rev. Dr. Whitsitt, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, that Roger Williams was probably not baptized by immersion. Although the book is devoted to this point it naturally recalls many things of interest in the life of Williams. It may be of denominational importance to know whether he was immersed or not, but the fact has little historical significance. As Dr. King candidly states, Williams was a Baptist only a few months (p. 97). He was a priest of the Church of England, but from what he regarded as the corruption of the Church and its ministry he came to think that the authority to administer sacraments was lost, and so he withdrew from the Church of England and sought, in the changes which he subsequently made, a new revelation of the way to Christ and God. He never lost his Christian faith, but only belief in his authority as a Christian priest. And so in his tract, "Christenings make not Christians," he says plainly that he abstained from baptizing Indians because he doubted his authority and commission to do it. His religious life gives evidence of his sincere conscientiousness and piety and of his firm hold of the rock of the Christian faith even in the midst of doubts about his orders. Although these doubts led him to be a separatist and kept him aloof from organized bodies of Christians, he was ever ready to combat the statements of any one

who spoke in derogation of the faith as he understood it, and from this fact, more than any other, he got the reputation of being contentious and disputatious.

In this connection it is proper to allude to another publication, the "Roger Williams Calendar," by Mr. John O. Austin, the well-known genealogist and member of this society. Although it is a calendar, it is of interest to students from the fact that on each page is an extract from the writings of Williams, and together they form a collection of gems as fine as could be made of selections from almost any writer. They show his culture as a scholar; his breadth in public affairs; his gentleness as a friend and neighbor; his sincerity as a Christian; and his nobleness as a man. It would have added greatly to the value of the book if the places where the quotations can be found had been noted. The writings of Williams being scattered and without index, it is often difficult to find the source of a particular passage.

The most important local production during the year was "An Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and vicinity, a Narrative of the Growth and Evolution of the Community," by Robert Grieve, a member of this society; published by the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle. It is an interesting field. Lying outside of the early settlement of Providence, although within its territory, and so sharing but slightly in the absorbing events of the foundation of the colony, it gradually grew as a rural community and at length developed into a manufacturing centre, and became the birthplace of the great cotton spinning industry. It has thus worked out a history of its own, and Mr. Grieve has traced its growth logically, carefully and comprehensively.

We are also indebted to Mr. Grieve for an admirable sketch of Esek Hopkins, commander in chief of the American Navy, published in the *New England Magazine* for November, 1897. A brief account of Hopkins' career is also to be found in "The History of our Navy from its origin to the present day, 1775–1897, by John R. Spears;" published in four volumes by Scribner & Sons.

Esek Hopkins, brother of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, has been severely, and I think we may well say unfairly, criticized as the first commander in chief of the navy. Bancroft refers to him thus: "The unfitness of the highest officer in the naval service, as displayed in his management of a squadron which went to sea in the spring, had just been exposed by an inquiry, and, in spite of the support of the eastern states, he had been censured by a vote of congress; yet, from tenderness to his brother, who was a member of congress, a motion for his dismissal was obstructed, and a majority ordered the aged and incompetent man to resume the command which he was sure to disgrace" (Cent. Ed. 5, 410). This is a severe arraignment, but both Spears and Grieve show that it was unjust. Indeed the record of congress shows that he was censured for disobeying orders, in exercising his right as commander-in-chief, to determine where his squadron should go, and not for incompetency. He went for munitions with which to fight, and the marine committee seemed to think that he should go to fighting first.

The navy then consisted of eight merchant vessels which had been bought, of which two were ships, three brigs, two schooners and one sloop. All together they carried 114 guns, the largest of which was but a nine-pounder. Against this fleet the British had 112 ships; 3,714 guns, "of which force no less than 78 ships, carrying 2,078 guns, were either already on the American coast or under orders to go there" (Spears 1, 51). Of the British guns "at least 500 were 18-pounders or heavier."

Congress voted to build thirteen additional ships, which were apportioned to different states, but only the two apportioned to Rhode Island were built, so far as I have been able to learn.

It must also be borne in mind that neither officers nor seamen of the American navy had ever had any naval training or experience; that their ships were not built for warfare and that some of them proved to be unfit for service. To be called to such a command must have seemed like undertaking a hopeless task. Mr. Grieve also points out that privateering

was so much more profitable that it was almost impossible to get seamen for the naval service. But let us glance at what Hopkins did. He was directed to go in search of Lord Dunmore, who was giving trouble on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Detained by ice, he sailed with six vessels, Feb. 17, 1776, but learning that a large quantity of supplies were stored at New Providence in the Bahamas, he resolved to capture them.

He accordingly went, conquered the forts, and took "a large amount of military stores, and over a hundred cannon" as well as a considerable quantity of powder and balls, "which were put on board the ships, and taking the governor, lieutenant-governor and a member of the council as prisoners, sailed for home" (Arnold 2, 369).

Overladen as his vessels were, he captured on his way home the schooner Hawke, of six guns, and the brig Bolton, of eight guns, and engaged the frigate Glasgow, of twenty-four guns, and compelled her to flee to Newport. He took her tender, but was too heavily laden to pursue the chase. All were safely taken to New London, April 7, 1776. For this he was thanked by congress, but, alas, even patriots are sometimes moved by politics and there was a strong anti-New England party in the Continental Congress. So a few weeks later he was charged with a disobedience of orders and censured. Effort was made to remove him but it did not succeed and he was directed to proceed to Providence and there to reassemble his ships. I cannot go into the details of events which followed; suffice it to say that Cooper and Spears both agree that his career was a creditable one; and a study of the conditions by which he was hampered and what he nevertheless achieved will satisfy any candid person that such a statement is at least a mild one. March 25, 1777, charges were again preferred against him by the marine committee and immediately he was suspended from office; without a hearing. In August it was voted that a copy of the charges be sent to him, and, refusing to obey the summons to answer charges which had been prejudged, Hopkins was dismissed from the service January 2, 1778. No one else ever held the title of commander-in-chief of the navy.

A bronze statue was erected to his memory last summer in the Hopkins burial ground, a part of his farm. The city now has it as Hopkins' Park and has begun to improve it. Thus, tardily, is his memory honored.

The date of his dismissal is given by Cooper in his "History of the Navy" as January 2, 1777. Following him Spears gives the same date and so does Mr. Foster in a note to his sketch of Stephen Hopkins (R. I. Hist. Tracts 19, part 2, p. 235). Arnold (Hist. R. I. 2, 380) and Mr. Grieve give the date January 2, 1778. Reference to the "Journal of Congress" shows this to be the correct date, and shows also the resolutions of March and August in regard to the charges.

It is easy to see how an error in a date may occur, even with the most careful writers; but there is another error in the book of Mr. Spears which should be corrected, because it is a recent repetition of the same error in Cooper's History. Both authors naturally and properly give an account of the destruction of the Gaspee, by way of prelude to the history of the navy, as the first important naval exploit in the colonies. In vol. 1, p. 9, Mr. Spears says: "Although there were a few fire arms in the boats, the crews depended for the most part on a liberal supply of round paving stones that they had carried for weapons of offence." "A sentinel, pacing to and fro, with some difficulty saw the approaching boats and hailed them. A shower of paving stones was the most effective if not the only reply he received and he tumbled down below precipitately. The rattle and crash of the paving stones on the decks routed the crew," etc. This is substantially the account which Cooper gives—somewhat embellished—but it is clearly without foundation. The only reference to paving stones, which I have been able to find, is in Dr. Mawney's account given in 1826, after more than fifty years had passed, in which he says that his boat took in staves and paving stones, but he does not say that they were used, and the way in which he says they approached and boarded the Gaspee, seems to be inconsistent with their use. The official report of Duddingston and the affidavits of the midshipman and deck watchman make no mention of any-

thing of the kind, and they certainly knew how they were attacked. Indeed the witnesses all agree that as the boats were hailed, Duddingston came on deck, drew his sword and, as some say, fired a pistol; that he was then fired upon and that he fell from his wound. The men in the boats at once boarded the vessel and its commander surrendered. A bombardment of a British war vessel with paving stones could hardly have been omitted in these statements if it had been a fact.

But the author makes another misstatement, which is also a repetition of Cooper. He says on page 6, that a man disguised as an Indian "invited all 'stout hearts' to meet him on the wharf at nine o'clock disguised as he was;" and on page 11, he says that as the "Commission of Inquiry failed to learn the names of the men, disguised as Indians, who had burned the Gaspé," another party "disguised as Indians just as Captain Whipple's men were when they fired the Gaspé — because Captain Whipple's men had successfully eluded the British detectives"— went aboard the Dartmouth and threw the cargo of tea into Boston harbor. Not a word of such disguise appears in the evidence. When hailed, the leader replied that he was the sheriff of Kent county. Duddingston speaks, in his account, of about a dozen who were in his cabin, who seemed to be merchants and masters of vessels. Midshipman Dickinson said: "Many of them appeared like men of credit and tradesmen and but few like common men." Some verses were put out at the time, one of which said:—

> "That night about half after ten
> Some Narragansett Indian men,
> Being sixty-four, if I remember,
> Which made the stout coxcomb surrender."

But I can hardly think that the author of so elaborate a work, extended to four volumes, elegantly printed and illustrated, written in an evident spirit of fairness and meant to be, what its name implies, "The History of our Navy," would rely upon doggerel as his foundations for a statement of facts. We must admit that it takes a good deal of romance out of the

story to omit the paving stones and Indians, but such is the office of history.

A most noteworthy book, although not historical, has recently been published by Warren R. Perce, Esq., a member of the Rhode Island bar, entitled "Genesis and Modern Science." It is a work of which we, as citizens, may well be proud. Its aim is to show that the Mosaic account of Creation and the Deluge is in accordance with the discoveries of modern science and, although given in general statment, is still strictly accurate in order and detail.

The book presents a diligence of investigation, a wide gathering of authorities, and an array of illustration that is both admirable and instructive. Combining the scientific spirit with the skill of a well-trained lawyer, his argument is fair, logical and convincing. He does not assume to have made new discoveries, but only to have made use of facts already known, or accepted, and thus to show that nothing short of revelation could have produced the concise and sublime statement which the Holy Bible gives of Creation. The Biblical account has generally been judged not by what it may mean, but by what it has been said to mean. We must consider, however, that the exegesis of the past must be weighed in comparison with what was known at the time. But truth is true under all conditions, and the agreement of the text with the accepted theories of science demonstrates the inherent accuracy of the account. Mr. Perce meets the matter with fairness and treats it with ability.

There have been other publications relating to Rhode Island, which I would be glad to refer to, but time will not permit.

I am most glad to be able to say that there is a growing interest in preserving the memory and appearance of famous places of Colonial times. Much has been done in England to preserve historic places, but too little has been done in this country. Places of note in early history have too often been made to give way to modern improvements and in many cases the site and its original appearance has been wholly lost.

The Rhode Island Chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames

has among its objects the preservation and restoration of such places as these.

As the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have commemorated places of interest in the struggle for independence, so the Colonial Dames seek to commemorate those of an earlier date. Two places have been taken in hand by them during the year. One is Slate Rock. If any place in the country deserves to be honored, surely it is the first landing place of Roger Williams in his settlement of Providence. I do not hesitate to say that his landing here was of vastly greater significance to the country and to the world than the landing of the Pilgrims. They came to found a colony where they could worship GOD and administer their affairs in their own way, as a religious community, and where everybody who came to them should conform to their ways and tenets. There was to be no freedom except for themselves and those who agreed with them. It was a simple transplanting of the European idea of government that there must be uniformity of belief and practice. All else was heresy and must be punished as a violation of the law of GOD and man. But when Roger Williams stepped upon the shores of Providence there stood for the first time upon a free soil, an embodiment of the principle of a government "only in civil things." That principle had doubtless been thought of by others before, but here it was here to be put to a "lively experiment." Here it was to grow and develop and spread its influence by example, until the government of the whole country should take pattern from the model and all civilized nations should learn also to adopt it. Where in all this broad land has any event taken place which surpasses that one in importance. One would think that such a place would be guarded as a sacred and honored spot. The event has been commemorated in the seal of the city; the tradition of it has been preserved and the salutation of the Indians, "What Cheer," has been kept in memory. There are doubtless many who remember that less than fifty years ago, the cove which made in from the Seekonk river, and into which Slate Rock jutted, seemed to be bordered by the shore

and rock in its ancient state. It looked like a natural landing place and the only one in that vicinity along the unchanged shore. To-day, overwhelmed by the necessity of the lay out of a street and an adjacent tier of house lots, the cove has been straitened to the river line, filled in by a promiscuous dump and the rock is covered and hid from view. Excepting a few fragments which have been thrown off in blasting trenches for sewer, gas and water pipes, no part of the rock is visible. The fragments, however, were secured by the ladies of the Colonial Dames, placed in a square, bounded by Power, Gano, Williams and Roger streets, which had been set apart on the What Cheer Plat by Gov. James Fenner, just over the site of Slate Rock, and enclosed with an iron fence. Otherwise the square remained unimproved, if not neglected, until last spring, when they petitioned to have the streets around it laid out, graded and curbed, so that the place might have a more respectable appearance. They accomplished their purpose, the credit for which is chiefly due to the energy and persuasiveness of Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, a member of this society.

It is fair to consider for a moment the only objections that I know of to the proposed honoring of the spot. There are two: First, that we have no proof that this was the place where Roger Williams first landed; and second, that it was but a temporary landing place, at the most, and therefore lacks significance.

The beginnings of great enterprises seldom seem at the time to be of sufficient importance to be made a matter of record, and yet they are often preserved by tradition. Roger Williams probably had little thought of the great part he was to play in the world's history, when he crossed the Seekonk to find a settlement for himself and his friends outside of the jurisdiction claimed by the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. He did not then see that he was starting a great work, even though he fully realized that he was moved by a great principle. The simple incident therefore of stepping ashore for a conference with welcoming Indians, would not be likely so to impress him that he would make or leave a record of it. But the

fact has come down to us through all our Colonial history that he did so land and was greeted with the "What Cheer" of friendly natives, the first words of cheer which he had heard in many months, and that the conference which took place led to the location and settlement which immediately followed. It was therefore an event of great importance, for it was the beginning of Providence.

Mere tradition is often unreliable, but, when it is supported by facts and memorials, it is as conclusive as a written record. Is there, then, anything to confirm the tradition of the landing at Slate Rock and the greeting of "What Cheer." A very brief examination will satisfy us that there is.

In vol. 1, of the Early Records of the Town of Providence, p. 109, we find the copy of a deed of land, given by the town to William Arnold, in which a piece of land is described as "lying upon the neck of the town upon a point over against Wachamoquott to the land called What Cheare * * * * and the salt river that floweth up to Pautucket, compassing about the east and south parts of said land." This deed bears date as early as 1641, only five years after the settlement of Providence and shows that the locality was then called What Cheer which is now known by the same name.

The linking of the name with the locality at that early time, practically contemporaneous with the event, is, of itself, convincing proof of the truth of the tradition.

But further, in the "revised list of lands and meadows as they were originally lotted, from the beginning of the Plantation of Providence in the Narragansett Bay in New England unto the (then) inhabitants of the said Plantation," as given in the Appendix to Hopkins' "Home Lots to the Early Settlers of the Providence Plantation," taken from the original record, which, as he says, "bears evidence of having been carefully written by Roger Williams," it appears that in the division of six-acre lots by the riverside, beginning at Mile End Cove (near Fox Point), six acres, "with What Cheare," was set off to Roger Williams. It is not known when the original division was made, nor, indeed, when it was revised. But in the record

of a deed given by Roger Williams to James Ellis dated, "7, 9, 1657," he recites: "I have purchased this plantation of the natives partly by the favor which I had long before with the sachems gotten at my cost and hazard and partly with my own monies paid them in satisfaction for the settling of the said Plantation in the midst of ye barbarians round about us and whereas for the name of GOD and public good and especially for the receiving of such as were troubled elsewhere about the worship of GOD, I freely parted with my whole purchase unto the township or commonalty of the then inhabitants; and yet reserved to myself the two Indian fields called 'Whot Cheare' and Saxifrax Hill as having peculiarly satisfied the owners of those fields for them, beside my general purchase of the whole from the sachems, and also planted both those fields at my first coming as my own peculiar, with mine own hand, and whereas the town of Providence by their deputies, then called 5 disposers, Wm. Field was one, long since laid out unto me ye foresaid field called What Cheare and adjoined my six acre lot unto it," etc. In this deed three things are worthy of note: first, that Williams planted this lot from his first coming; second, that he bought it as a separate purchase from the land bought of the sachems; and third, that the town of Providence laid it out to him and adjoined his six-acre lot to it.

There must have been some peculiar interest in that lot "called What Cheer;" otherwise Williams would not have travelled so far from his home lot, on North Main street, to plant it, nor would he have bought it separately from the rest. There must, too, have been a sentiment about it in the hearts of his townsmen, which recognized his peculiar claim to it when they, who appear to have been as greedy of land as men are nowadays, set it off to him and adjoined his six-acre lot to it. It was not reserved in the deed and probably they thought it was conveyed with the rest of the land to them; otherwise their setting it off to Williams could mean nothing. But why should he have desired to buy it or why should they set it off to him as an addition to the allotment and have given the name of What Cheer to this six acres unless it was linked with their

first friendly greetings in setting foot upon these shores. If the tradition be true, all this is natural and reasonable; but if not, it would be unaccountable. Instead of tradition giving the name to the place, a note to the poem "What Cheer" by the late chief justice Job Durfee says: "We are probably indebted to the name which Williams gave to the field for the preservation of this tradition." From that time to the present the locality has borne the name of "What Cheer." The tradition has never been denied, or doubted even, to my knowledge, except as to the exact spot, and this sufficiently appears from the location in the evidence referred to and the conformation of the place, as many of us know it to be. Very few facts which occurred more than two centuries and a half ago can be verified so strongly as this, and I see no reason why there should be any doubt about it. The place then should be preserved as a memorial for future generations. It was laid out as a square in the What Cheer Plat of the Gov. Fenner estate, and the Colonial Dames now desire to put it in order and to erect a monument there. They propose a cairn, to which each city and town may contribute a stone, bearing its name and possibly some other inscription. It will be simple, but impressive and appropriate. The men of this society, nay more, of the city and State ought to give them all the needed aid to carry out their laudable purpose.

In this connection allow me also to call attention to another effort for historical preservation, which Mrs. Mason is engaged in. Just out of Newport stands Whitehall, the American home of Dean Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. When he left Newport he gave Whitehall, with one hundred acres of land, to Yale College, and also his library of over eight hundred volumes. Edward Everett Hale says that Berkeley's benefactions to Yale were larger than John Harvard's were to Harvard. The house itself is no longer inhabited and is rapidly going to decay. Yale College leased the farm to a resident of Newport for 999 years, and funds have been raised to buy the unexpired term or a portion of the lease, which has now over 700 years to run. It will cost about $3,000 to put the house in

complete order and as nearly as possible into its original form. About half of this sum has been raised. It is proposed to make the society of Colonial Dames the custodian of the property, which will include the house, garden and orchard, where fruit trees planted by Berkeley are still standing.

Another memorial event took place in Warren, May 25th, in the erection of a bronze tablet to commemorate the erection of the First Baptist Meeting House and parsonage in Warren, which was burned by the British, May 25, 1778. The parsonage, where the Rev. James Manning lived, was the home for three years of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and in the meeting house was held the first commencement.

An account of the event and the full text of the tablet will be found in the Publication for July 1897.

Last summer the Daughters of the Revolution in Woonsocket commemorated the erection of a beacon on Cumberland Hill during the revolution, and the battle of Rhode Island was celebrated at Newport, but I cannot now refer to these interesting events in detail.

The inevitable change has gone on in our list of membership. During last year death has removed one life member, nine active members, two honorary members, and five corresponding members; due notices of whom will, it is presumed, be furnished by our committee on necrology.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

General Account.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Dr.

1898.			
Jan. 11.	State of Rhode Island,		$1,500 00
	Interest from Investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, and William G. Weld,		1,259 44
	Taxes from 291 members,		873 00
	Fees from 29 new members,		145 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,		121 88
	Interest from Publication Fund,		126 00
	Sale of Publications,		21 75
	Sale of Books,		70 75
	On account of Mortgage,		50 00
	Special account of Dorr Papers,		13 50
	The following subscription paper placed in the hands of the Treasurer by the Librarian, shows whence these contributions came, and their object.		
	With view of enabling the Rhode Island Historical Society to classify, arrange, and index its valuable historical manuscripts, we the subscribers agree to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) in 1897, and the same in 1898, on condition that twelve or more such subscriptions be secured:—		
	William Ames,	$25 00	
	J. W. Danielson,	25 00	
	Frank F. Olney,	25 00	
	H. Conant,	25 00	
	James Coats,	25 00	

Henry G. Russell,		$25 00	
Olney Arnold, for two years,		50 00	
Alfred Metcalf,		25 00	
Walter Callender,		25 00	
Rowland Hazard,		25 00	
F. W. Carpenter,		25 00	
Joseph Banigan,		25 00	
John Nicholas Brown,		25 00	
Charles Warren Lippitt,		25 00	
The following members contributed the sums affixed to their names without any record on the above paper :—			
R. H. I. Goddard,		25 00	
Richard B. Comstock,		10 00	
Henry R. Chace,		10 00	420 00
			$4,601 32

CR.

1897.				
Jan. 11.	Treasurer for cash advanced,			$23 76
1898.				
Jan. 11.	The expenditures of the Library Committee for the year 1897,		$1,638 26	
	Of this amount there is chargeable to the State Appropriation,	$1,283 50		
	To the General Treasury is chargeable for books, stationery, etc.,	354 76		1,638 26
	Salary of the librarian,			1,200 00
	Postage, meetings and express,			389 38
	Buildings and grounds,			123 35
	Fuel and gas,			269 28
	Publications,			542 25
	Janitor,			360 00
	Paid on mortgage,			50 00
	Balance of account (borrowed),			5 04
				$4,601 32

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1897.			
Jan.	12.	Cash on hand,	$2,993 76
Feb.	6.	Elizabeth Francis,	50 00
	6.	Sally Francis,	50 00
Apr.	5.	William Goddard,	50 00
Aug.	23.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, for January and July, 1897,	44 04
	23.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank for January and July, 1897,	77 84
			$3,265 64

CR.

Aug.	23.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, for January and July, 1897, carried to general account,	44 04
	23.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank, for January and July, 1897, carried to general account,	77 84
1898.			
Jan.	11.	Cash on hand,	3,143 76
			$3,265 64

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,		$3,600 00
May 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., participation account,	$63 00	
Nov. 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., participation account,	63 00	126 00
			$3,726 00

The income can only be used for expenses of this fund.

CR.

1897.		
May 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,	$63 00
Nov. 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,	63 00
1898.		
Jan. 11.	Cash on hand,	3,600 00
		$3,726 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,		$4,279 14
May 10.	Interest from City Savings Bank, due Jan. 1, 1897,		3 62
10.	Coupon from York River Railroad, due May 1, 1897,		22 50
July 1.	Interest on mortgage,		75 00
Nov. 10.	Coupon from York River Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1897,		22 50
10.	Interest from City Savings Bank, due July 1, 1897,		5 64
1898.			
Jan. 5.	Interest on mortgage,		75 00
			$4,483 40

CR.

1898.		
Jan. 11.	Cash on hand,	$4,483 40
		$4,483 40

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society, for the Publication of the Henry C. Dorr Paper.

DR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,		$115 00
			$115 00

CR.

1897.			
Apr. 16.	Standard Printing Co.,		$59 00
16.	Akerman Co.,		42 50
21.	Balance of account carried to general account,		13 50
			$115 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

DR.

1897.			
Mar.	16.	Walter F. Angell,	$ 5 00
	16.	Horatio Rogers,	25 00
	18.	Hezekiah Conant,	10 00
	20.	Hunter C. White,	5 00
	22.	Newton D. Arnold,	25 00
	29.	Nicholas Sheldon,	10 00
Apr.	5.	Walter Callender,	10 00
	5.	Lucian Sharpe,	20 00
	8.	William B. Weeden,	25 00
May	31.	Rowland Hazard,	25 00
Sept.	30.	Charles H. Smith,	50 00
			$210 00

CR.

1898.			
Jan.	11.	Cash on hand,	$210 00
			$210 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND, JAN. 11, 1898.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,		$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere,		10,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith,		1,000 00
" " William G. Weld,		1,000 00
From general account,		50 00
		$24,050 00
Invested as follows:		
Mortgage secured by note,	$5,100 00	
" " " "	3,350 00	
" " " "	3,000 00	
" " " "	2,300 00	
" " " "	1,750 00	
" " " "	1,650 00	
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank,	1,050 00	
Six bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	5,850 00	
	$24,050 00	

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,		$1,000 00
" " William Gammell,		1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones,		1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock,		500 00
" " Charles H. Smith,		100 00
		$3,600 00
Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., partiction account,		$3,600 00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND, $3,143 76

Deposited in Providence Institution for Savings,	$1,090 90	
" " Mechanics Savings Bank,	2,052 86	$3,143 76

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Invested as follows:	
Mortgage secured by note,	$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	483 40
	$4,483 40

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND, $210 00

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co., $210 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

Expenses,	$4,601 32
Receipts,	4,596 28
Balance of account (borrowed),	5 04
Investment Fund,	24,050 00
Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund,	4,483 40
Publication Fund,	3,600 00
Life Membership Fund,	3,143 76
George Moulton Carpenter Memorial Fund,	210 00

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET-KEEPER.

It is a pleasure to report progress in the work under the special direction of the librarian and cabinet-keeper of this society. This cabinet can no longer be likened to a tomb. Its doors are statedly open and its privileges are enjoyed by many persons who find here valuable original sources of information no where else to be had.

The society has a special mission which is coming to be better understood. It is carrying forward, however slowly, a work the value of which will, by and by, be appreciated. Its correspondence on historical subjects with our own citizens and with people and institutions in various parts of our country and abroad, is effecting good for the cause to which it is devoted. It is communicating information and exerting in various ways an influence calculated to make our people more intelligent and patriotic and our State more respected. In its enterprises the librarian regrets that labors and burdens are not more generally shared by various members of the society. He needs more time for the discharge of his special duties as librarian. In addition to what he has had to do as a member of the lecture committee, as a member of the necrological committee, publication committee, library committee and as editor of the quarterly publication, he certainly ought not to have to collect funds and give attention to the finances of the society; yet he has had to do much in this direction or look on and see the society stand still or go backward. It is easy to spend the money, and in this all are ready to join; but to raise it, here is the difficulty—"*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*"

No institution in the State is more dependent on the good

condition of its treasury than this society. For the lack of proper financial resources that should have been early provided, the society long remained in a feeble condition. While cramped for means it did something for which we are now grateful, but it failed to accomplish the high purposes for which it was founded. It left much of its history to be written by outsiders and then complained that it was not correctly written. It suffered original historical documents to be sold and carried out of the State, for the lack of a little ready cash. The large collection of Major-General Nathanael Greene's manuscripts which the writer of this report once saw admirably arranged in the home of Prof. George W. Greene, at East Greenwich, have all been sold and scattered, when from $3,000 to $5,000 would have secured them for Gen. Greene's native State. The late George C. Mason's six folio volumes of miscellaneous papers, many of them original, curious and valuable, were all sold and carried off because $1,000 could not be raised to keep them here. The only extant copies of the *Newport Mercury*, published while that city was under British rule in the Revolutionary period, were sold out of the State and are now the property of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Other valuable historical papers have been destroyed, sold or lost for the lack of an efficient and well-sustained historical organization. The question is still up for consideration whether Rhode Island citizens are ready to act together for the cause of Rhode Island history.

A few years ago the Historical Society got out of its old rut and entered upon a new period of existence. It acquired through its treasury, enlarged accommodations for activity and usefulness, which, however, can be secured only by increased means. No words are needed to show that to secure the various objects of this society, funds must be liberally supplied. As well try to sustain a good judiciary or a good system of public education without funds as try to get up and sustain a good historical society without ample means. The experiment has been tried and failed.

Original historic material has a market value and can be secured only by means of money and effort, and still further

outlay is often required to make it available for historical purposes. This society had a long time ago a large amount of valuable historic material, which, however, without being repaired, classified, arranged and indexed, benefited curiosity hunters and traders about as much as veritable students of history. There are parts of the world where history has no attractions. There are states in this Union where pains are not taken to make and preserve public records. These are not the states in which New England people would prefer to settle and live. One of the most hopeful signs in our great West is that the people there form historical societies about as soon as their state governments are organized, and to-day some of the most efficient and best-equipped historical societies in our country are found in the West. They are buying up historic material for the want of which we may be found in the dark.

The by-laws of our society authorize the library committee to draw from the treasury $1,800 a year, but no argument is required to prove that the committee cannot draw from the treasury what is not there.

Early last year the finance committee announced a falling off of the income of the society, and that even the pitiful sum that had been at the disposal of the committee could not be allowed. A retrograde movement seemed thus inaugurated. An injunction was virtually put upon progress. In such a plight it was clear that the librarian's already inadequate force would have to be made still more inadequate. In this dilemma pertinent facts in the case were reported at the April quarterly meeting of the society, when on motion it was voted that a special plea for funds be authorized and urged. However disagreeable and onerous the task, it was undertaken by the librarian. The treasurer will give in his report a detailed statement of what was done. It is sufficient to say here that $420 was put into the treasury. The society was thus saved from a serious retrograde movement and it was helped to what it is hoped will prove a higher life and increased usefulness. Its efforts to promote the cause of Rhode Island history were thus backed up and sustained in a way that can hardly fail to awaken a spirit of gratitude and encourage other members to put forth

efforts to the same end. "If the society is worth sustaining at all," said the subscribers to this fund, "it is worth sustaining well," and most of them expressed pleasure in making their contribution to this end, together with the hope that the number of like contributions would be greatly increased. There is still opportunity for other names to be added to the list.

Another way of helping the treasury and promoting the usefulness of the society is to enlarge the membership list which has upon it to-day the names of upwards of 300 annual or active members and upwards of 60 life members. The whole number might, with proper efforts, be raised to 500, and this would, in the opinion of the librarian, be better than raising the tax to five dollars a year.

With the encouragement named above, not only have the stated duties of the librarian and his assistants been performed, but new enterprises of importance have been undertaken and accomplished.

The full set of the *Providence Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Providence, and sustained for more than three score years, has been repaired and rebound at considerable expense.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN RECORDS.

All that remains of the ancient volume of the town records of Portsmouth (the first capital of the United Towns) has been carefully copied by a person who is regarded as admirably qualified for that task. The copy has been supervised by the librarian and interested members, and, it is hoped, will be printed under the direction of a competent commission appointed by the State. The copy has upwards of 800 letter-sheet pages and from 130,000 to 140,000 words. A very full index will be required.

Additions have been made to the society's valuable historical manuscripts, to its genealogies, town histories, newspapers, historical sketches of various kinds, works of art, maps, charts, and objects whose appropriate place is in the museum.

The supervision of the various parts of the cabinet since its enlargement, requires, even for its preservation, no small amount of watchfulness and care on the part of the cabinet-

keeper and his assistants. It is understood that the most useful and successful historical societies the world over are those that guard and protect their possessions. To this end judicious rules must be established and maintained. Valuable gifts will not be made to a society unless there is confidence that they will be kept for the benefit of coming generations. This society has had some bitter experience. It has met with losses for the lack of proper supervision. Neatness, order and security are indispensable.

The cabinet is numerously visited not only by members, but by persons from places far and near. The society usually holds here fifteen meetings a year and three other kindred societies are also allowed to hold their meetings here. With these and other like interruptions and counter influences, it is often difficult to show that cleanliness is here regarded as akin to godliness, and that order is regarded as Heaven's first law.

Professor Goode of the Smithsonian Institution has expressed the opinion that meetings and assemblies should not be allowed in libraries or museums, unless all valuable articles are protected from light-fingered visitors. Here is a matter worthy of consideration and certain incidents within the knowledge of the librarian impress the subject on his mind at this time.

The following outline of work done in and around the cabinet last August when doors were daily kept open only from 10 to 1 o'clock (instead of 9 to 4) will give an idea of the pains that are taken to maintain here neatness and order :—

Painting the fence and repairing the front door steps; painting front hall and east office floor, and oiling west office floor; removing all the books and pamphlets from shelves and boxes, dusting the books and boxes and washing the shelves; removing all the specimens from the shelves and cases in the museum department and cleaning the same; taking down all the newspapers in the newspaper-room, dusting them, and washing the shelves; washing the paint and all the windows in the cabinet; a partial clearing and cleaning up of the basement of the building and also covering with asphalt the boiler and steam pipes; dusting the portraits in the picture gallery and oiling the floor of that room; reseating chairs that could not other-

wise be used; cleaning out gutters around the roof of the building.

In his last annual report the librarian announced the receipt of a great quantity of historical manuscripts and documents of various kinds pertaining to one of the towns of this State. The papers were crowded together, helter skelter, in a three-bushel bag, and weighed nearly 200 pounds. They were probably so packed with the view of being sent to a junk shop, and perhaps they were so sent to be manufactured again into paper. The contents of the bag attracted the attention of a dealer in curious, artistic and historic material, and finally came under the eye of our esteemed associate, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, who, after consulting with the librarian, gave them to this society.

At the time of making his last annual report the librarian had had no opportunity to definitely examine the papers and gain a good idea of their character and worth as historic material. During the last year the papers have received such attention from him as was consistent with his duties in other directions.

The papers have all been pressed, classified and arranged as shown below. How many of them, if any, are original official papers, and how many, if any, are duplicates or loose notes, he has no means of ascertaining. An inquiry is suggested by the facts to which our attention is here directed, whether an effort should not be made to preserve and utilize all public records for the cause of local history. Will not our town and city clerks who are not only among our most intelligent citizens, but have a practical knowledge of the objects sought, the methods to be pursued and the difficulties to be encountered, enlist in this enterprise? Its object is worthy of their ambition. Efforts for its accomplishment would do them honor and would benefit their towns and their State.

Knowing that Prof. Henry B. Gardner of Brown University, who is one of our members, has examined a large collection of manuscripts in this cabinet with the view of shedding light on the subject of taxation, the librarian suggests that he or some other well-qualified person be invited to make a report on these papers, suggesting what, if any, action should be taken thereon.

Neither a town clerk's office nor a historical cabinet should be made an *omnium gatherum*. Yet that is the tendency. On the other hand, loose historical papers should be neither scattered nor destroyed. Town clerk offices may and should become a means of education. Those in charge of them are librarians as well as clerks and should insist on the neatness, order and classification that will render their offices attractive, interesting and instructive. They must have suitable quarters and other facilities for their work. They should visit each other's offices and have an association for mutual suggestion and counsel. Their towns and the whole State would be benefited thereby.

The town and city clerks are recognized by this society as co-workers in the cause of history. They are the cutodians of records and documents without which their respective towns and cities and the State would be poor indeed. About five years ago the secretary of this society addressed to them inquiries in regard to the nature, extent and condition of the records of which they had charge. A summary of these replies was printed in No. 2 of this society's quarterly publication (Vol. I.). Their courtesy in replying to his inquiries was gratefully acknowledged. This society's quarterly (first five volumes) has been sent to the town and city clerks of the State, with the request that they send to the society (in return) a copy of their respective annual tax-books. Most of them have complied with this request. A few have not been heard from. If these few cannot make the return asked for, will they not communicate directly with the secretary, to the end that there be a good understanding among workers in the same cause? The publications of the society are intended for the offices of town and city clerks, and not for them in their personal capacity.

EXETER TOWN PAPERS.

The loose papers presumed to have come from the town clerk's office of Exeter, R. I., have been classified and arranged in parcels with the following headings:—

Town Meeting Records, 1764–1862.
Town Meeting Warrants, 1831–1863.

Town Council Records, 1788–1858.
Highway Orders, 1814–1866.
Reports and Plats of Highways, at various times.
Bonds, 1740–1841.
Deeds, 1744–1839.
Indentures, 1760–1850.
Tax Books, 1733–1844 (2 bundles).
Tax Lists.
Two Wills.
Lists of Ratable Estates.
A Few Military Papers, three or four of which are of the Revolutionary period.
Miscellaneous Letters.
Letters to Jonathan Arnold, 1796–1803.
Lists of Names (date and objects unknown).
Probate Papers, Writs, Executions, Citations, etc., 1780–1862 (4 bundles).
Town Treasurer's Accounts and Bills (3 bundles).
A Mass of Miscellaneous Papers.

A case in some respects like the one referred to above occurred in Providence more than half a century ago, when the city clerk of Providence sent to this cabinet "four bags of documents—loose papers," that were regarded as an incumbrance in his office. An account of this transaction may be found in the Third Report of the Record Commissioners of Providence. As this society's main interest in old records and documents is to have them preserved and available for historical purposes, it will, no doubt, cheerfully give up the foregoing papers whenever an Exeter town record commission shall apply for them. The papers have already been consulted for genealogical purposes.

Since the foregoing part of this report was written, the librarian has learned from authentic sources of other town clerk offices that contain quantities of loose, unclassified and unassorted papers that are, under present circumstances, an incumbrance from which the clerks and the towns would gladly be relieved. One of our members, a native of Exeter, who has done much valuable historical work (Compiler of Town Lots of Providence) has shown here the copy of a map, which he made many years ago, of what were once called "the vacant lands of East Greenwich," lands that now constitute the town

of West Greenwich. The original map, now torn, worn and most of it illegible, is labeled thus:—

A True copy taken according to the best of my judgment this 10th day of the 12th month called February Anno Domini 1726–7.

(Signed) WILLIAM HALL, *Surveyor.*

What is to be done? Insects are in some of the offices eating up the old records. Of this the librarian can testify from personal observation. A few of our members have visited all the town clerk offices in the State and can give an account of some of them when they were in private houses and also since better accommodations have been provided.

It is a matter of gratitude that we have with us some persons who are interested in collecting and preserving historical documents like the plat named above. This outline map, of what is now an old town, was drawn 170 years ago, and the copy which has been shown here was made by the son of a man who was many years the town clerk of West Greenwich.* We hope there may be found connected with other town clerk offices persons who will render like valuable service to the cause of history.

In the librarian's reception book are recorded as received during last year 410 bound volumes; 952 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 221 miscellaneous articles. The 1583 acquisitions thus recorded were obtained either by gift, exchange or purchase.

Works of art have been added to our collections which, though classed as miscellaneous articles, are means of instruction and attract the admiring gaze of all. The contributions

*Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, the accomplished librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, and an adopted son of Harvard University, was born in West Greenwich, and represents that one of the special privileges of his life is to visit his early home in a town not yet despoiled of its forests and delightful rural scenery. Pardon Elisha Tillinghast, a member of this society, and one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, came from the same town, and received in 1890 the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University.

which seem to us of special interest and importance are original historical manuscripts relating to the early period of these Plantations.

It gives us pleasure to report that there are in this library in addition to several sketches on definite subjects by Moses Brown, fourteen folio volumes of Moses Brown Papers, arranged in chronological order; three volumes of Moses Brown Miscellaneous Papers, and one volume of genealogical and historical papers. There has been lately given to the library another lot of Moses Brown Papers, some of which are of interest and value, and all of them coming through good hands from the old homestead will receive a cordial welcome among their old companions. These papers which are the gift of the family of the late Samuel Austin, are:—

About 100 deeds and inventories of Thomas Angell, his descendants and persons with whom they were connected.

A ledger dating from 1722.

Toll-Book No. 2 of Central Bridge, dating from 1808.

Original letters from William Harris, Gov. John Cranston, and others.

In looking over the papers above referred to, the librarian is led to believe that of all the persons born in these Plantations, Moses Brown was among the most remarkable for what may be termed *historic instinct* and for successful efforts to promote the cause of Rhode Island history.

The following titles are gleaned from the librarian's reception book for the year 1897. Though these titles may not indicate a tenth part of the additions to the library last year that are worthy of special mention, they are all that can be furnished in the brief time and space at our command. Some of the titles represent several volumes of much value, as for example, the first seven volumes of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," the gift of the two sons of the late Gov. William Hoppin. We have even the quarterly publications of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Pennsylvanian Historical Society, and other worthy institutions.

"The Arch-priest Controversy," Vol. I., 1896, by Thomas G. Law. Gift of the Camden Society, London, England.

"Theodore Foster's Collection of Papers," Vols. I. and II. Gift of the family of the late Dr. David King, of Newport.

"Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1692–1780," Vol. VI. Gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Genealogy of the Coffin Family." Gift of W. S. Appleton, Boston.

"Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War," Vol. III. Purchased.

"History of Amherst, Massachusetts, 1731–1896." Purchased.

"The Home Squadron under Commodore Conner, in the Mexican War." Gift of P. S. P. Conner, Philadelphia.

"Famous Givers and their Gifts." Gift of its author, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, Brookline, Mass.

"Book of the Navy. A General History of the American Marine." Gift of Henry T. Drowne, New York.

"Pedigree of the Raikes Family," formerly of Kingston-upon-Hull. Gift of Lieut.-Col. G. A. Raikes, London.

"History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and Vicinity," by Robert Grieve. Gift of Henry R. Canfield, Pawtucket, R. I.

"A Brave Black Regiment,—the 54th Massachusetts." Obtained by exchange.

"Genealogy of the Bowens of Woodstock." Purchased.

"History and Genealogy of the Potter Family." Gift of Wm. H. Potter, Kingston, R. I.

"Early History of Brown University," by R. A. Guild. Purchased.

"Vital Statistics of Gorham, Me." Purchased.

"Vital Statistics of Rehoboth." Gift of Charles H. Smith.

"History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, Vol. II., 1637–1888." Gift of the Company.

"The Quarter Centennial Celebration of the Presidency of James Burrill Angell, LL. D., 1871–1896." Gift of President Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"The Grant Conspiracy," by John A. Logan. Gift of William W. Chapin.

"The Colonial Tavern," by Edward Field. Purchased.

"The Three Signers from Delaware," by H. G. Conrad. Gift of Norris S. Barratt, Philadelphia.

"The Uxbridge Academy, with a brief history of J. Mason Macomber." Gift of its author, William A. Mowry.

"Accounts of George Washington with the United States, 1775–1783." Gift of Isaac P. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

"Year Book Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, 1895–1896." Purchased.

"Genealogy of the Richmond Family." Gift of Charles Blake.

"Register Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution." Gift of Henry D. Warren, Boston.

"History and Biographical Papers of Delaware," Vols. I., II. Gift of Delaware Historical Society.

"History of the Kimball Family," Vols. I., II. Purchased.

"Records of the Town of Duxbury, 1642–1776." Purchased.

"History of the Town of Concord," by Lemuel Shattuck. Purchased.

"The New England States," by William T. Davis, 4 volumes. Gift of Henry Howard.

"Genealogy of the Balch Family in England and America." Gift of Dr. Charles V. Chapin.

"Allen's Letters, The Burd Papers," by Lewis Burd Walker. Purchased.

"The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," Vols. VI., VII., VIII., IX, X. Purchased.

"New York in the Revolution as a Colony and a State." Gift of James A. Roberts, Comptroller, Albany, 1897.

"Reports of the Canadian Archives," 5 volumes. Gift of Douglas Brymner, Ottawa, Canada.

"History of the Converse Family of Massachusetts." Gift of Dr. William B. Mead, Providence.

"Worcester Town Records, 1841–1844." Gift of Worcester Society of Antiquity.

"Saco Valley Settlements and Families." Purchased.

"Hand-Book on Cotton Manufacturing," by James Geldard. Purchased.

"Births, Marriages, Baptisms and Deaths in Coventry,

Conn." Gift of its compiler, Susan W. Dimock, South Coventry, Conn.

"Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop, 1809–1894." Gift of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Boston.

"Memorial of Rev. William Shailer, D. D., of Portland, Me." Gift of E. H. S. Moxley, Bristol, R. I.

"Genealogical and Historical Sketches of the Allen Family of Dedham, Mass." Gift of its author, F. Allen Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass.

"Two Compton Boys," by Augustus Hoppin. Purchased.

"The American Genealogist Catalogue of Family Histories," by Munsell, Albany, 1897. Purchased.

"Signers of the Mayflower Compact," parts 1 and 2. Purchased.

A Picture of Paul and Virginia worked in silk, and a piece of the silk dress worn by the wife of Com. Abraham Whipple on the occasion of a ball given in honor of Count de Rochambeau. Gift of Mrs. J. B. Turner, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The National Cyclopedia of American Biography," 7 volumes. Gift of Wm. W. Hoppin, New York, and F. S. Hoppin, Providence.

"The Naval War of 1812." Purchased.

"The King Genealogy." Purchased.

"Archives of Maryland. Correspondence of the Council of Safety, 1777–1778." This is the 16th volume, imperial 8 vo., of a deeply interesting and valuable series of papers. Gift of Maryland Historical Society.

Volume of War Envelopes inlaid by Albert V. Jencks, Providence.

"Random Notes on the Government of Rhode Island." Gift of its author, William P. Sheffield.

"Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London under a Municipal Council." Gift of A. A. Folsom, Boston.

"The New England Primer. A History of its Origin and Development." By Paul Leicester Ford, 1897. Purchased.

"The Regicides: A Tale of Early Colonial Times." Purchased.

"Genealogy of the Family of Solomon Drowne, M. D., of Rhode Island," by Henry T. Drowne. Gift of Henry R. Drowne, New York City.

"The Battle of Lexington as Looked at in London. A Discourse by Hon John Winslow." Gift of its author.

"The Roger Williams Calendar," by John Osborne Austin. Gift of its author.

"A Chapter of Revolutionary History; Washington at Valley Forge." Gift of its author, Benjamin F. Stevens.

"Brief Sketch of the Hutchinson Family of New Hampshire." Gift of its author, Frank A. Hutchinson, 1896.

"Phineas Pratt and Some of His Descendants," 1897. Gift of its compiler, Eleazer F. Pratt.

"The Williams Family of Groves and Lappan," 1897, by John F. Williams.

"History and Genealogy of the Houghton Family," 1897.

"Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 1896–1897." Second Series, Vol. XI.

"Louisbourg in 1743," by Prof. George M. Wrong. Gift of Toronto University.

"John and Phœbe Deuel Allen," by Charles J. North, 1897 MS. Gift.

"Descendants of John and Samuel Perry," MS. Gift.

"John Curtis and Family of Roxbury, Mass.," by Howard R. Guild, 1897. Gift of its author.

"Genealogy of Jeanie Torrey," MS.

"Ancestry and Descendants of Sir Richard Saltonstall." Compiled and given by R. M. Saltonstall, 1897.

"Family History in the Line of Joseph Convers, 1739–1828," by John J. Putnam. Gift of Dr. W. Mead.

Publications of the Prince Society. "John Checkley; or, the Evolution of Religious Tolerance in Massachusetts Bay," by Rev. Edward F. Slafter, D. D. Gift of Albert A. Folsom.

The list of institutions and persons whence gifts have been received will be found further on.

AMOS PERRY,

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

NECROLOGY.

HENRY WHITMAN GREENE.

Henry Whitman Greene was born in Warwick, R. I., in that part of it now known as Old Buttonwoods, March 1, 1814. He was named for his maternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War at Newport. He came of hardy Rhode Island yeoman ancestry, of which he was always proud. He was the eighth in the line of descent from John Greene, one of the founders of Warwick. His opportunities for education came from the old-fashioned district school aided by about three years' attendance at a private school in Providence. He was married, in 1842, to a daughter of Jeremiah Dexter, who survives him. He was much given to hospitality and often entertained at his rural home the highest officials of the State. The summer before he died he was presented by distinguished friends in grateful recognition of his hospitality and sterling virtues with a gold-headed staff suitably inscribed. He was proud of the estate on which he lived, it having never been conveyed by deed since its original purchase from the Indians. The house in which he died was erected in 1687 and it had in it many valuable relics, one of which was a staff made of malacca wood, having for a handle a whale's tooth on which was engraved the year in which the house was built. This cane was brought from England by his ancestor, James Greene, on his return from a visit there. His visitors and callers were many, and all that he had of interest connected with his home he freely showed them, calling their special attention to the fire-place made to receive great logs, which in early years were sometimes drawn into the kitchen by horses. He related many ludicrous incidents connected

with this old kitchen and fire-place. He became a member of this society in 1893, and thereafter manifested interest in its objects by repeated visits and gifts. He died without issue, January 20, 1897.

ALBERT HOLBROOK.

Albert Holbrook was the son of Abel and Sally (Hopkins) Holbrook of Providence, where he was born February 5, 1813, and died January 29, 1897. He lost his mother at six years of age and his father at twelve. He worked as a mason on various buildings in Providence from 1825 to 1833. He then entered the employ of manufacturers of raw-hide loom pickers, which position he held from 1833 to 1842, when, on the retirement of his employers, he and his brother entered upon that business under the firm name of A. & C. W. Holbrook. Mr. Holbrook's brother retiring from the firm in 1868, he took into partnership three of his sons. In 1878 he withdrew from active partnership, but retained a personal interest in the conduct of the business till the close of his life. Adverse circumstances, misfortunes and deprivations did not prevent his acquiring elevated tastes and mental discipline that served as sources of enjoyment in advanced years. He acquired force of character which, despite his diffidence and gentle manners, was impressed on those around him. When released from business cares and responsibilities he entered upon a field of research and inquiry which had not before attracted much attention among his associates. His series of articles in the *Providence Journal* on North-End families, scenes and events were read with interest. In the historical cabinet he has deposited many sketches, some of which are admirably illustrated. From the time he joined this society, in 1874, he became deeply interested in its appropriate work, contributing not only essays and historical papers but financial support. He made an index of all the marriages, births and deaths he could find in *The Providence Gazette.* To accomplish this task he did not ask for the loan of a volume of the *Gazette,*

but came to the cabinet as he had opportunity for successive months, and the librarian's first knowledge of the work was when he received a copy as a gift to the library. Mr. Holbrook's contributions to the cause of family history in this State are well known. He was married January 8, 1838, to Abby Olney Angell, who was born June 23, 1811, and died December 24, 1886. They had five sons, three of whom survive.

JOHN PEIRCE.

John Peirce was born in Providence, August 6, 1836. He fitted for college in the University Grammar School, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1856. Among his classmates were General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Charles B. Goff, Ph. D., of Providence; U. S. Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado; President James MacAllister, of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; and Richard Olney, lately U. S. Secretary of State. He was Professor of Chemistry in Brown University, but he resigned his professorship at the end of two years. He was not a teacher, but an investigator. His large private fortune gave him ample opportunities for study, and his researches covered a very wide field. He was an unusually fine mathematician and was also remarkable for his knowledge of chemistry (textile and pharmaceutical) and of biology. He was especially familiar with the domain of physics, and for many years devoted much time to the study of electricity. He was the first to suggest the word "telephone," and he invented many improvements in telegraphy. A great collector of books, he was a free distributer, as well; his gifts flowing in a steady stream to the Brown University Library. One of the quietest and least-assuming of men, he was also one of the most benevolent. In 1894 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Brown University and was also made a trustee of the same institution. Prof. Peirce manifested an interest in the Rhode Island Historical Society by the gift of books, by assisting in printing historical documents, and by becoming a

life member of it in 1896. He died in Providence, March 3, 1897, honored and lamented by a wide circle of friends.

CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE.

Caleb Davis Bradlee was a good representative of an old Boston family. His maternal great-grandfather, after whom he was named, was the Hon. Caleb Davis, who was a deacon in the old Hollis-Street Church, the first speaker of the House of Representatives after the adoption of the Constitution, and one of the electors of George Washington as the first President of the United States. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Bradlee, was one of the Boston Tea Party and an active participant in the struggle for independence. Mr. Bradlee was born in Boston, August 24, 1831, and was the youngest and last survivor of eight children. He passed his boyhood under the pastorate of the Rev. John Pierpont in the Hollis-Street Church. He graduated at Harvard, in 1852, and pursuing theological studies there and elsewhere, became a settled minister in 1854. He had three or four pastorates in or near Boston, and died May 1, 1897. A Christian gentleman, industrious and scholarly, he devoted his means and energies to the cause of learning and humanity. This society, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1859, received from him, as gifts, volumes of sermons, pamphlets and poems, and since his death has received from Rev. Alfred Manchester, his biographer, a volume entitled, "In Memoriam: Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D." The first and last stanzas of a poem received from Dr. Bradlee, many years since, read thus:—

"Count up the joys, and not the pains;
Think not of losses, but of gains;
Keep the clouds back, gaze at the sun;
Thus life will smoothly with you run."

"But only let us wait and pray,
Then out of night will come the day;
And pearls long hid from human sight,
Will crown our brows with holy light."

WILLIAM MASON BAILEY.

Among the oldest and most prominent citizens of Providence who passed away in 1897, was William Mason Bailey. He was born November 24, 1815, in Whitman's Block, near what is now known as Turk's Head. He lived nearly eighty-one years in the community in which all his interests were centered and to which his long life was devoted. Educated at what was then the leading private school of Providence (where the Boston Store now stands), he entered at an early age the counting-room of Samuel B. Mumford, a well-known South Water-Street merchant of those days, becoming at his death the trustee of his estate, and retaining this trust for over forty years. About this time he married Harriet, the youngest daughter of Thomas Brown, and established himself in mercantile business, in which he continued under several firm names until about the year 1860, when he became interested in cotton manufacturing and was Treasurer of the Scituate Mfg. Co. during the profitable years of the War of the Rebellion. Upon the election of James Y. Smith as Governor of the State, in 1863, he became patriotically interested in politics and the preservation of the Union, and being elected to the General Assembly in 1864 was made chairman of the finance committee, which in those days was a position of trust and responsibility. After the close of the war he retired from active commercial affairs, but continued to devote himself to the management of large estates and corporations with which he had long been identified, one of them being the West Providence Land Co., which was the first Real Estate Company incorporated in Rhode Island, he being its treasurer from 1853 until he died, May 6, 1897.

During the last twenty-five years of his life he was prominently connected with many leading real estate improvements in the city. He was a commissioner for the building of the City Hall, was frequently called upon to act as executor, referee, trustee, and assignee, and his good judgment was relied upon by many. His integrity was unquestioned and his devotion to all interests intrusted to his care untiring,

and in the various real estate and other records of Providence, during the period of his business life, few names will be oftener or more creditably found. Of seven children born, five survive him, three sons and two daughters. He became a member of this society in 1853, and contributed many historical papers that constitute a part of a valuable collection of Rhode Island manuscripts.

HENRY EDWARD TURNER.

Henry Edward Turner was elected an honorary member of this society at its annual meeting in 1897. He was the first resident of the State ever thus honored. This step was taken to emphasize the society's appreciation of his services to the cause of history in the State. He became an active member in 1874, and from that time till his death he spared no pains to promote the best interests of the society and of the cause to which it was devoted. He read his first paper before the society February 16, 1875, on the importance of collecting, classifying, and arranging the genealogical statistics of the State. This paper was printed in the Proceedings and led to the immediate formation of a standing committee on genealogical researches of which he was the chairman till his death. He read four other papers before the society, all of which were printed. He was born June 15, 1816, in the Gov. Greene House in Warwick, and died in Newport, June 2, 1897. He was a grandson of Surgeon Peter Turner of the Revolutionary army, and the blood of some of the best families in the State coursed through his veins. To speak of him as a physician, as a member of the Cincinnati society, the medical society and other like institutions could add nothing to his honor or dignity as a man. He loved his home and his family. His highest enjoyment was there where, amid a dearly loved circle, his generosity and hospitality were unbounded. His eldest son, of the same name, who succeeded him as a member of the Cincinnati society, has since passed away. His widow, one daughter, and one son survive him, with an imperishable record

of service rendered to the cause of history and humanity in his native State.

JOSEPH CADY ELY.

Joseph Cady Ely was born March 24, 1849, in Providence, where he died June 21, 1897. He graduated at Brown University in 1870, and at Harvard Law School in 1872. Mr. Ely was descended from Nathaniel Ely, one of the earliest English settlers of the Massachusetts Colony, who was made a freeman in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and who, with a hundred others, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Hooker, made the first settlement of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He removed to Norwalk in the same State in 1659, and to Springfield, Mass., in 1695. Mr. Ely's father was James W. C. Ely, M. D. (Brown University, 1842), who was the son of Rev. Richard M. Ely, of Windsor, Vt., and his mother was Susan Backus, who was the daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Backus, of Killingly, Conn. It will thus be seen that Mr. Ely came of an ancestry that would naturally result, under proper training and with liberal education, in producing such a man as he was—of a deeply religious nature with a breadth and catholicity of spirit not confined to the limits of a narrow sectarianism, and a life consistent with the high ideals which he had formed and one worthy of the transcendent dignity of human nature. Fond of art, a competent and sympathetic critic of architecture, sculpture and painting, he was also a devoted lover of music, and, at the same time, rose to eminence in the profession in which he took high rank as a practitioner in equity, real estate, conveyancing, and consultation in large affairs of business. Of him it could never be said that he tried to pervert justice or that his skill was employed to make the worse appear the better part. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws of Rhode Island, and his arduous labors in that work, and the subsequent annoyances connected therewith, no doubt, shortened his life. He was a member of the school committee, 1885–86; was a member of the Rhode Is-

land Historical Society; of the Unitarian Club, and its President for two years; of the Board of Directors of the Providence Athenæum, and its President for nearly two years; of the First Congregational Church, and its President for two years; and of the American Bar Association. He married, November 6, 1877, Alice Peck, of Norwich, Conn., and had three children, Alice Louise (deceased), Ruth, and Robert B. The two latter and his widow survive him.

THOMAS CASEY GREENE.

Thomas Casey Greene, a grandnephew of the famous soldier of the Revolution, died July 11, 1897, at his residence in East Greenwich, where he was born September 28, 1826. His parents were Capt. Nathaniel Greene, a fearless and skillful navigator, and Abby Casey, daughter of Capt. Wanton Casey, a soldier of the Revolution and the ancestor of a line of heroic men whose names are famous in the military and naval history of the republic. Mr. Greene was prepared for college by Rev. James Richardson and Rev. Nathan Williams, in East Greenwich, and entered Brown University in January, 1843, graduating in 1846. Among his classmates were his lifelong friend Chief Justice Durfee, Judge Dickman, of Ohio, Samuel Sullivan Cox, and many other men who will ever be mentioned with the respect due to exalted character and eminent public services. His legal education commenced in the office of the late Joseph Winsor, at East Greenwich, and was completed in that of his uncle, the late Hon. Richard Ward Greene, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Admitted to the bar in April, 1849, for several months he was prevented by impaired health from entering upon the practice of the profession, to which he had given conscientious study, and which he was destined to adorn by the faithful performance of all its obligations, by the most scrupulous honour, and by abilities which are recognized by his associates and by his clients as of a high order. In 1850, Mr. Greene formed a partnership with William E. Peck and opened an office in College Street. His

association with Mr. Peck continued for about eight years, after which he passed two years in the office of his uncle, the late Hon. R. W. Greene, and is presumed to have enjoyed ample opportunities for labour and practice. In 1860, Mr. Greene opened an office by himself, and till his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession, when stricken by mortal illness, he had no pastime. Mr. Greene had little taste for the controversies of the forum and rarely appeared in Court, except as associate counsel with advocates who in such contests found scope for their oratorical gifts. He was not a fluent or magnetic speaker, but his statements of legal points were always forcible and judicial. His reputation as a master of probate law and as an authority upon the law of real estate was conceded by his legal brethren, who regarded him also as a remarkably well-read lawyer and a man of unsullied personal character. May 17, 1855, Mr. Greene married Miss Margaret Cushing Ladd, of Massachusetts, who survives him, together with two children, Margaret, wife of Rev. George Francis Greene, and a son, Samuel Ward Greene. In private life, Mr. Greene was respected for his steadfast adherence to high and commanding principles and for the warm and generous qualities of his nature. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he was a welcome guest wherever he was known, and in that circle of which he was the central figure he was the object of devoted affection. The long and wasting disease, which finally ended his useful life, admonished him of the coming of the inevitable hour, which had no terrors for a man whose whole life had been a preparation for the life everlasting. Mr. Greene became a member of this society in 1881.

GEORGE BOARDMAN LAPHAM.

George Boardman Lapham was born in Providence, January 19, 1842, and died in East Providence, August 4, 1897. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. One sister, the last of the family, survived

him but a few months. His father, Levi S. Lapham, who was born in Smithfield, R. I., married Nancy Gerry, of Franklin, Mass., a descendant of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The present Postmaster-General of the United States, James A. Gary, is closely connected with the Lapham family. Mr. Gary's father and Mrs. Nancy Lapham were brother and sister. Mr. Lapham was educated in the public schools of Providence. After graduating there he engaged in the business of piping or gas fitting. At the call of his country (April 16, 1861) he enlisted in Company G, 1st R. I. D. M., and was made a sergeant. He was in the battle of Bull Run and returned with his regiment after its term of service had ended. He enlisted again August 29, 1861, as a private in Company E, 4th U. S. Infantry, for three years, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. There is no need to recite the number of battles in which Mr. Lapham was engaged as a soldier; to name the honors that were bestowed on him as a member of the Grand Army; as a member of the Police Association of Providence; as a skillful and industrious mechanic; and as a fellow-mortal journeying towards a higher state of existence. He was known and appreciated in each position. He sought and obtained, in 1895, membership in this society, to bring himself by means of its library into a more direct association with worthy ancestors and men whose virtues he felt bound to cultivate. A widow and two sons survive him.

JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

James Hammond Trumbull was elected an honorary member of this society in 1886. He was born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821, and died in Hartford, Conn., August 5, 1897. He received the degree of A. B. from Yale in 1842; the degree of A. M. in 1850, and LL. D. in 1887; the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1874; and L. H. D. from Columbia in 1887. He was a member of the American Acad-

emy; honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and member of the National Academy of Science. He was distinguished his life long for his knowledge of the aboriginal languages of this country. He produced highly prized works illustrative of Indian words and names, and thus rendered most valuable service to the cause of history in New England. He also rendered important assistance in getting up the historical and geographical part of the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, by explaining the meaning of many Indian words that are found in our State.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

Justin Winsor was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1883. On the 20th day of February, that year, he read a paper here, entitled, "Historical Relations of Latitude and Longitude." He illustrated his subject in a very interesting way by means of maps and charts which he brought with him from Cambridge. He took occasion to urge the importance of cartology as a means of acquiring and imparting a good knowledge of various branches of history. The method of study which he pursued and recommended doubtless had much to do with his remarkable success as a librarian, historian, and scholar. He was born in Boston, June 2, 1831, and died in Cambridge, October 22, 1897. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and entered Harvard in 1849. Before completing the studies of his senior year he went abroad and enjoyed the privileges of Paris and Heidelberg. He received his bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1868; he received LL. D. from Michigan University in 1887; and in 1893, LL. D., from Williams College. He was librarian of the Boston Public Library nine years and of Harvard College twenty years. His services to the cause of history and literature need not be rehearsed here. The fruits of his learning and industry are in all the leading libraries of the country.

GEORGE EDWARD LUTHER.

George Edward Luther died in Providence, October 28, 1897. He was the son of Nathan Luther, at one time Postmaster of Attleboro, Mass., and was born in that town, July 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, but left home at a comparatively early age in order that he might enter upon a business career. For several years he was employed by the firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., having become a resident of Providence in 1880. Afterwards, having formed a company under the firm name of G. E. Luther & Co., he became one of the best-known and most-prominent of the manufacturing jewelers of Providence. He was also a director of the Merchants Insurance Co. He was always active in church work, and was a deacon in the Beneficent Congregational Church. In his public and private benefactions he was as generous as he was unostentatious, and he was, moreover, greatly esteemed by his employees for his uniform kindness and courtesy. He became a member of this society in 1892, and was much interested in its objects.

NATHAN FELLOWS DIXON.

Nathan Fellows Dixon, third son of that name in Rhode Island and United States political history, was born in Westerly, August 28, 1847. His father was always a power in the State of Rhode Island, and was for many years a member of Congress. His grandfather, after having served for seventeen years in the lower house, took his seat in the United States Senate in 1839. Nathan F. Dixon, 3d, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Brown University in the class of 1869. After graduating from Brown and taking a course in the Albany Law School, he began the practice of law in Westerly. In 1877 he was made United States District Attorney, and was appointed for a second term

in 1881. From 1885 to 1889 he represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate. Before his election to the Senate he had been a member of the National House of Representatives, having been chosen to serve during the unexpired term of Jonathan Chace, resigned. He was interested in many business enterprises in Westerly, and made the interests of his birth-place his own, thereby following closely the path in which his father and grandfather had trod. To the influence they had exerted in Rhode Island politics he owed his first political preferment. To his own unfailing and dignified courtesy, not less than to his distinguished ability, his subsequent success was due. He died November 8, 1897. He became a member of this society in 1881.

HENRY CRAWFORD DORR.

Henry Crawford Dorr was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1858. He was the youngest and last survivor of seven children of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, whose records are as follows: 1. Thomas Wilson, b. Nov. 5, 1805, d. Dec. 27, 1854; 2. Allen, b. May 29, 1808, d. Oct. 28, 1889; 3. Anne Allen, b. Feb. 7, 1810, d. March 1, 1884 (wife of Moses B. Ives); 4. Mary Troop, b. Oct. 16, 1811, d. Feb. 14, 1869 (wife of Chief Justice Samuel Ames); 5. Sullivan, b. Aug. 4, 1813, d. Nov. 13, 1884; 6. Candace Crawford, b. Oct. 5, 1815, d. Feb. 23, 1886 (wife of Edward Carrington); 7. Henry Crawford, b. Dec. 20, 1820, d. in New York City, Nov. 12, 1897. He received the degree of A. B. from Brown in 1839, and LL. B. from Harvard in 1841. Not long after the latter date, Mr. Dorr became a resident of New York City and kept an office there as a lawyer till his death. He was best known in life for his researches and writings relative to the early history of the Providence Plantations. He took up these studies while quite young, and pursued them under great disadvantages. He read before this society eleven papers,

each having for its object to set forth some part of the history to which he was devoted.

ASA KING POTTER.

Asa King Potter was born August 7, 1820, on the old Potter homestead in Cranston, from which had gone forth five generations of men and women, steadfast and honorable in the quieter walks of life. He was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, whose great-granddaughter, in 1735, married Major Benjamin Potter. Mr. Potter's early life was spent on the farm where he received the ordinary country schooling, supplemented by a course of study at an academy. After a time he came to Providence and secured a position in a wholesale grocery on Canal Street. Later he entered the employ of Greene, Anthony & Co. Soon after an opportunity presented itself in the furniture business. With a capital of one thousand dollars he entered upon a business career which he followed for fifty years, keeping pace with the great changes which marked this long period of commercial activity. June, 1856, he became a member of the First Congregational Church, taking an active part in both Sunday school and church work. Filling various church offices, he was at the time of his death senior deacon. He early became a member of the Marine Corps of Artillery, and later (1891) a member of this society. With these exceptions he formed no ties outside of his family and business. Quiet and unostentatious, loving his home and seeking no public office, he leaves no record for the public eye; but to those who knew him intimately, to the church whose interest he promoted, to the poor whom he befriended, to the family with which his life was so closely connected,—a great loss has come, lessened only by his example of calm resignation to the inevitable and of firm faith in the life to come.

> "Christian faith calmed in his soul
> The fear of change and death."

He died November 13, 1897.

THOMAS STAFFORD DROWNE.

Thomas Stafford Drowne was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1858. He was the second son of the late Henry B. Drowne of this city. He was born at Fruit Hill, R. I., July 9, 1823. He was prepared for college in the seminary established in that village, in 1835, by his father and his father's family. He and his elder brother studied and recited together in that quiet place till 1841, when he became a student of Brown University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1845. He graduated in the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1848. He was, during the remainder of his life, engaged in the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the vicinity of New York City. He was the secretary of the diocese of Long Island from its organization onward. His longest residence was in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was assistant rector of Trinity Church for about ten years, and of St. Paul's for seventeen years. His other posts of labor were at Garden City and at Flatbush. Fidelity to duty was a distinguishing characteristic. He possessed refined tastes, made architecture a special study, and was honored for scholarly attainments and manly conduct. The two brothers, Henry and Thomas, who were pupils of the writer of this notice more than sixty years ago, led a life in accord with its early promise. Though differently constituted, they were essentially alike in their aims and purposes. They took part in similar institutions. They discussed together geographical, historical, philosophical, political, and theological subjects, and delighted in helping each other as well as those around them. Dr. Drowne's discourses and essays are appropriately catalogued in this society's library. He died November 10, 1897, in Colchester, Conn., whither he had gone for his health, and his brother died just one month later. A widow (Georgiana Morgan) and three children survive him. His eldest son, Thomas Stafford Drowne, Jr., received from Columbia College the degree of A. B. in 1877, and of LL. B. in 1879, and is a lawyer in New York City.

HENRY THAYER DROWNE.

Henry Thayer Drowne was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1859. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 25, 1822, and died in New York City, December 10, 1897. He was a grandson of Solomon Drowne, M. D., who was a surgeon in the Continental Army and a graduate of Brown University, and for many years a professor in that institution. Mr. Drowne was worthy of the family and State to which he belonged. He compiled and printed, in 1879, a genealogical sketch of the branch of the Drowne family to which he belonged. In 1861 he was one of the founders (with Messrs. Vinton, Curtis, Arnold, Russell, and others) of the "Society of the Sons of Rhode Island in New York." His earliest recollections and most cherished memories were of this State. Having pursued an elevated course of study at Fruit Hill (North Providence, R. I.), he removed, in 1841, to New York City, where, as a clerk or president of a large insurance company, as a member or officer of half a dozen distinguished institutions, he led a life of usefulness and honor, and, dying, his memory is cherished by many warm friends. This society has especial reason to honor his memory. He collected in New York many valuable books, and some manuscripts for its library, and spared no pains to promote the well-being of the society. He was a member of the R. I. Society of the Cincinnati; a corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; and of several historical societies of this country. He possessed antiquarian tastes and left a valuable collection of antiquarian documents and curiosities. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Sarah Rhodes Arnold (daughter of George C. Arnold of this city) who, with one son, Henry Russell Drowne, and two brothers, survives him. His remains are deposited beside those of his father (Henry B. Drowne) in Swan Point Cemetery. The two brothers, Henry and Thomas Drowne, escorted the writer of this sketch to their home at Fruit Hill more than sixty years ago, and from that time till their death, within thirty days of each other, remained his cherished friends.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-sixth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report:—

That the library has been open on all week-days (not holidays) through the year,—the arrangement for opening during the month of August, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., having met with general acceptance.

The additions to the collections of the society, during the year, have been as follows, viz.:—

Bound volumes	410
Pamphlets and unbound volumes	952
Miscellaneous: manuscripts, works of art, etc., for the library and museum	221
Total	1,583

The committee submit the following statement of their expenditures, for 1897:—

Books and periodicals	$136 87
Stationery and typewriter	186 84
Fittings for library and cabinet	31 05
Cataloguing and indexing, classifying and copying town records	725 00
Book-bindery bills	91 50
Administrative service	467 00
	$1,638 26

The report of the librarian and cabinet-keeper must be referred to for special details and statistics of the work done, and

as to the new acquisitions to the museum and library,— these being under his special charge.

From the foregoing statements, it is obvious that the work of 1897, in cataloguing and indexing books, manuscripts, and other collections has been vigorously continued during the year which has just closed. In addition to the regular work, a mass of manuscripts, documents, records and miscellaneous papers, relating to the town of Exeter, and sent to the society by Mr. John Nicholas Brown, have been examined, and a general classification of them made, under the care and oversight of the librarian, the results of which are described, in more detail, in his report.

Still further, after several unsuccessful efforts, the "Ancient Volume" of the town records of Portsmouth has been obtained, for the purpose of copying it, and the copy is to-day complete, making a manuscript of 800 pages. The copying of this valuable record, the oldest town record of the State, is also special work, on lines laid down by the society, and encouraged by the State, as an important branch of the appropriate work of the society. It can hardly be questioned, that its completion will be marked, not only with approval by the State, in a publication which its great age and historic value deserves, but by an outspring of interest in other towns, as to their ancient records. Next to those of Newport, the records of Warwick hold a prominent place. These, embracing the minor collection (called, according to the historian Arnold, "the d———d file"), are doubtless marked by a sharpness of view and strength of expression which would stamp on every reader's mind a living picture of the Shawomet settlers and their troublous times.

The committee would urge the importance of larger additions to the library, — while they call attention to the value of unremitting work on the manuscript volumes, and the need of a complete index to them all, showing the various subjects of which they treat.

In conclusion, they congratulate the society on the increased interest shown in it and its doings, during the past year,— evinced, both by the many applicants who have joined its ranks,

and by the generous contributions of numerous members, in aid of its most pressing wants and work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,
HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY,
Library Committee.

Providence, January 11, 1898.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

Twelve papers were read last year before the society in accordance with arrangements made by the lecture committee, this not including the address of the president on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of the society. The following table shows when and by whom the papers were read, and their respective subjects:—

Jan. 26. Mr. George W. Whitaker, subject, "A New Jersey Socialistic Community, in 1854."

Feb. 9. Mr. Robert Grieve, "The First Settlers of Pawtucket, with a brief survey of the Growth and Evolution of the Community."

Feb. 23. Col. Henry Walker, of Boston, "The Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, to London."

March 9. Mr. Alfred Stone, an illustrated lecture, on "Some of the Deceased Architects of Providence and their Works."

March 23. Mr. William Wallace Tooker, "Indian Geographical Names, and why we should study them," illustrated by Rhode Island examples.

Oct. 5. Mr. Amos Perry, "The Providence Gazette: its Publishers, Publication Offices and Editors."

Oct. 19. Rev. William C. Winslow, D.D., "Governor Edward Winslow, the Diplomatist of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies."

Nov. 2. Augustine Jones, LL. B., "Thomas Dudley, the Second Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, as shown by extracts from an unpublished sketch of his life."

Nov. 16. William B. Weeden, A. M., "Extracts from an unpublished Diary and Memoir of Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., who was a Chaplain in the Continental Army, and for twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Society of Providence."

Nov. 30. Mr. Charles E. Carpenter, "Recollections of Steamboats in Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound, 1831 to 1848.

Dec. 14. Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield, "The Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers in England and Holland," illustrated by stereopticon views.

Dec. 28. Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, D. D., "Sherman's March to and from the Sea."

A report of the secretary of the society, printed in 1890, contained a chronological list of 339 lectures and papers that had been read before the society under an appropriate committee up to that time. In the seven years elapsed since then, 81 papers have been read, which added to 339 on the old list make up a total number of 420 lectures. According to the records, John Howland delivered the first lecture before the society, November 18, 1835, entitled, "Personal Recollections and Anecdotes of Revolutionary Scenes and Events; and Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, D. D., gave the last lecture, entitled, "Sherman's March to and from the Sea."

AMOS PERRY,
REUBEN A. GUILD,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
Publication Committee.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The publication committee begs leave to report that the quarterly publication (Vol. V.) has been issued in accordance

with prescribed rules. This volume is not quite so large as Vol. IV. It has, however, more illustrations than any previous volume, for aid in obtaining which a grateful acknowledgment is hereby made. The value of the publication can, in the opinion of the committee, be increased by such aid as members can readily extend. Mr. John O. Austin is especially thanked for looking after the genealogical department of the quarterly.

The April number of last year contained ninety pages, and the cost was $168.35, while the average number of pages was only sixty-five, and the average cost only $135. In order that so great a disparity may be avoided in the size and cost of the issues, brevity is needful, especially in the necrological notices, which should rarely, if ever, exceed one printed page.

Following is a list of the bills audited by the committee and paid by the treasurer:—

April 5, 1897, for publication No. 17	$168 35
June 25, " " " " 18	107 75
Oct. 4, " " " " 19	101 75
Nov. 2, 1897, plates for illustrations	7 25
Dec. 31, 1897, for publication No. 20	145 15
Dec. 31, 1897, Mary M. Angell, for indexing Vol. V.	12 00
Total cost	$542 25

JOHN H. STINESS,
for the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The committee on grounds and buildings reports that the amount expended for maintenance during the past year has been $123.35, and that the property of the society is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
Chairman.

Providence, January 11, 1898.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report that the interest in this department is steadily increasing, as evidenced in ways previously noted. It is observed with much satisfaction that under the advice of the State Record Commissioner, a start has been made at North Kingstown in repairing and rebinding the damaged probate records. It is understood to be the policy of the commissioner to encourage all the towns to place their oldest records in thorough order, and then to institute a uniform system of card indexing throughout the towns of the State. This will greatly facilitate the work, not only of the genealogical student, but of the public generally who have occasion for various reasons to consult probate records, deeds, etc.

Another matter for especial congratulation is the work of the librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, in giving in the last report of that association a tabulation of the various changes in probate districts in that State, thus making possible a clear insight into what has been a field of perplexity to genealogists.

The publication during the year, in the Rhode Island Historical Society's quarterly, of Bristol county (Mass.) wills, has been continued, and some more of these abstracts are yet to be given, which it is hoped will prove as acceptable as those already published.

Your committee feel most deeply the loss of their chairman, Dr. Henry E. Turner, who has done so much in the cause of genealogy, as well as in other good works.

For the committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Adams, W. F. Company, Springfield, Mass.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
American Congregational Association, Boston.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.
American Jewish Historical Society, Washington, D. C.
American Peace Society, Boston.
American Ship Windlass Co., Providence.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston.
Atlantic Medical Weekly, Providence.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
Boston City Record Commisson, Boston.
Bostonian Society, Boston.
Brown University, Providence.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.
Butler Hospital, Providence.
California University, Berkeley, Cal.
California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco.
Camden Society, London, Eng.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Citizen Publishing Company, Philadelphia.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Quarterly Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Dart & Bigelow, Providence.
Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, Ipswich, Mass.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Freeman, E. L. and Son, Providence.
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Home for Aged Men, Providence.
Indian Rights Associatlon, Philadelphia, Pa.
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa.
Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, Scranton, Pa.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.
Lexington Historical Society, Lexington, Mass.
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.
Longmans, Green & Company, New York City.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Massachusetts State Board of Health, Boston
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Boston.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.
Michigan State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.
New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.
Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.
New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.
Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
New York Meterological Observatory, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

New York State University.
New York World Company, New York City.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Old Eliot Historical Society, Eliot, Me.
Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia.
Printers Ink Publishing Company, New York City.
Providence Public Library, Providence.
Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence.
Providence City Auditor, Providence.
Providence Athenaeum, Providence.
Providence City Government, Providence.
Providence City Record Commissioners, Providence.
Providence Journal Company, Providence.
Providence Home for Aged Men, Providence.
Providence Marine Society, Providence.
Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.
Rhode Island College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.
Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.
Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence.
Royal Historical Society, London, Eng.
Royal Historical Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Den.
Royal University of Norway, Kristiania, Norway.
Royal Academy of Belles Lettres and History, Stockholm, Sweden.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, Providence.
Sophia Little Home, Providence.
State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.
Standard Printing Company, Providence.
Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn.
Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas.
Travelers Record, Hartford, Conn.
United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.
United States Commission of Education, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.
United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
United States War Department, Washington, D. C.
Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N. Y.
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
William and Mary's College, Williamsburg, Va.
Women's Alliance of the First Cong'l Church, Providence.
Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.
Wyoming Historical Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Yonkers Historical and Library Association, Yonkers, N. Y.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Allen, Charles B., Providence.
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Anthony, Gardner C., Boston.
Appleton, W. S., Boston.
Austin, John O., Providence.
Austin, Samuel, Family of the late
Backus, Thomas, Providence.
Baker, David S., Providence.
Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia.
Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia.
Barrows, Hepsa B., Attleboro, Mass.
Battey, Charles H., Providence.
Beckwith, Robert L., Providence.
Bennett, Herbert P., Bristol, R. I.
Billings, Miss Anna Y., Providence.
Blake, Charles, Providence.
Bolton, Sarah K., Brookline, Mass.
Brown, Francis H., M. D., Boston.
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.
Camfield, Henry R., Pawtucket, R. I.
Chapin, Charles V., Providence.
Chapin, William W., Providence.
Chace, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J., Providence,
Chase, Philip S., Providence.
Clark, Franklin C., Providence.
Clark, Thomas M., Providence.
Cochrane, John, New York City.
Colwell, Francis, Providence.
Conner, P. S. P., Philadelphia.
Crandall, William T., Providence.
Dean, Arthur D., Scranton, Pa.
Dempsey, Henry L., Stillwater, R. I.
De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Dimock, Mrs. Susan W., So. Coventry, Conn.
Dodge, James H., Boston.
Drowne, Henry R., New York City.
Drowne, Henry T., New York City.
Durfee, Charles S., Providence.
Edes, Henry H., Cambridge, Mass.
Ely, Willian D., Providence.
Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
Foster, Samuel, Providence.
Frost, Walter B., Providence.
Goodell, Abner C., Salem, Mass.
Gorton, Charles, Providence.
Gough, Joseph, Johnston, R. I.
Green, Samuel A., Boston.
Greene, Edward, New York City.
Greene, George S., Morristown, N. J.
Greene, Henry L., River Point, R. I.
Grieve, Robert, Providence.
Griffin, Stephen W., Coventry, R. I.
Griswald, Julius E., Portland, Me.
Guild, Reuben A., Providence.
Hall, Mrs. Emily A., Providence.
Hammond, Mrs. John, New York.
Hart, George T., Providence.
Hazard, Rowland, Peace Dale, R. I.
Henshaw, Daniel, Providence.
Holden, Frederick A., Hyattsville, Md.
Hoppin, F. S., Providence.
Hoppin, William W., New York City.
Howard, Henry, Providence.
Hoyt, Albert H., Boston.
Hoyt, David W., Providence.
Huling, Ray Greene, Cambridge, Mass.
Hussey, George B., Providence.
Hutchinson, Frank A., Lowell, Mass.
Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
Jernegan, Marcus W., Providence.
King, Henry M., Providence.
Kohler, Max J., New York City.
Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
Lippitt, Charles Warren, Providence.
Little, Robert E., Providence.
Manchester, Alfred, Salem, Mass.
Mason, William C., Woonsocket, R. I.
McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C.
McGuinness, Edwin D., Providence.
Mead, William B., Providence.
Miller, Albert P., Providence.
Miller, Charles K., Chicago, Ill.
Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.
Moxley, Mrs. E. H. S., Bristol, R. I.
Newell, Timothy, Providence.
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
Olney, Geo. W., New York City.
Paine, George T., Providencc.
Pearce, Edward D., Providence.
Peck, George B., Providence.

Peckham, Eliza and Sarah, Providence.
Peet, Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.
Perry, Amos, Providence.
Perry, William Stephens, Davenport, Iowa.
Peirce, Robinson, Jr., Providence.
Pratt, Charles H., Boston.
Pratt, Franklin S., Boston.
Potter, William H., Kingston, R. I.
Raikes, G. A., London, Eng.
Richards, C. A. L., Providence.
Richardson, James, Providence.
Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
Roberts, James A., New York City.
Rockwell, Elisha H., Providence.
Rowell, B. W., Boston.
Sackett, Frederic M., Providence.
Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston.
Shedd, J. Herbert, Providence.
Sheffield, William P., Newport, R. I.
Shepard, Mrs. Elizabeth, Providence.
Smith, Charles H., Providence.
Smith, Frank, Dedham, Mass.
Snow, Louis F., Providence.
Spencer, Gideon, Providence.
Stoeckel, Carl, Norfolk, Conn.
Swan, Robert T., Boston.
Swarts, Gardner T., Providence.
Steward, J. F., Chicago.
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence.
Taft, Royal C., Providence.
Taipe, William N., Providence.
Terry, James, New Haven, Conn.
Thurber, Charles H., Providence.
Thurston, L. A., St. Joseph, Mich.
Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Turner, Henry E., Newport, R. I.
Turner, Mrs. J. B., Kalmazoo, Mich.
Traver, Mrs. William H., Providence.
Wadlin, Horace, G., Boston.
Wall, Caleb A., Worcester, Mass.
Warren, Henry D., Boston.
White, DeWitt C., Providence.
Whitten, W. W., Providence.
Wilbour, Joshua, Bristol, R. I.
Wilbur, Pardon, Providence.
Winslow, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Winthrop, Robert C., Boston.
Woodbury, Mrs. Augustus, Concord, N. H.
Young, Nicholas B., Providence.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1895.	Adams, John F.	1890.	Atwood, Charles H.
1897.	Adams, Stephen F.	1893.	Backus, Thomas
1897.	Addeman, Joshua M.	1881.	Baker, David Sherman
1874.	Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth	1895.	Ballou, Hosea Starr
1890.	Allen, Candace	1890.	Ballou, William Herbert
1890.	Allen, Edward S.	1884.	Ballou, Latimer Whipple
1885.	Andrews, Elisha Benjamin	1891.	Barker, Frederick Augustus
1876.	Angell, Edwin G.	1890.	Barker, Henry R.
1897.	Angell, John Wilmarth	1872.	Barrows, Edwin
1893.	Angell, Walter F.	1886.	Barstow, Amos C.
1897.	Anthony, Edwin P.	1890.	Barstow, George E.
1880.	Anthony, John B.	1888.	Bartlett, John Russell
1891.	Armstrong, Henry C.	1879.	Barton, William T.
1894.	Arnold, Fred Augustus	1893.	Bass, Bertha
1889.	Arnold, Fred. W.	1883.	Bates, Isaac Comstock
1889.	Arnold, Newton Darling	1894.	Bates, William L.
1874.	Arnold, Olney	1894.	Bicknell, Thomas Williams
1877.	Arnold, Stephen Harris	1858.	Binney, William

ELECTED.

1897. Black, Thomas F.
1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
1890. Blodgett, John T.
1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
1891. Bourn, George W. B.
1881. Bradley, Charles
1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
1883. Brown, D. Russell
1883. Brown, H. Martin
1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
1896. Budlong, Joseph A.
1876. Bugbee, James H.
1896. Bullock, Emma W.
1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
1884. Burdick, James
1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
1891. Calder, Albert L.
1859. Calder, George Beckford
1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
1894. Campbell, John P.
1898. Carpenter, Alva E.
1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
1897. Carrington, Edward
1897. Carroll, Hugh J
1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
1888. Chace, James H.
1880. Chace, Jonathan
1880. Chace, Julian A.
1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
1892. Chace, Lucretia G.
1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
1857. Chambers, Robert B.
1884. Chapin, Charles Value
1892. Chapin, William W.
1883. Child, Charles H.
1887. Claflin, Arthur W.
1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
1878. Clark, Thomas March
1897. Clarke, Jennie M.
1880. Coats, James
1897. Cole, Isaac S.
1885. Collins, George Lewis

ELECTED.

1892. Colwell, Francis
1890. Comstock, Louis H.
1886. Comstock, Richard W.
1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
1877. Cranston, George K.
1881. Cranston, James E.
1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
1891. Crins, William H.
1876. Cushman, Henry I.
1896. Darling, Charles P.
1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
1891. Davis, Henry R.
1894. Davis, John W.
1887. Day, Albert C.
1894. Day, Frank L.
1894. Day, Henry G.
1896. Dempsey, Henry L.
1886. Dews, Joseph
1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
1897. Dubois, Edward Church
1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
1877. Durfee, Charles S.
1849. Durfee, Thomas
1890. Dyer, Elisha
1894. Dyer, Oliver
1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
1886. Earle, Charles R.
1897. Earle, Joseph O.
1896. Eddy, John
1856. Ely, James W. C.
1862. Ely, William Davis
1892. Farnsworth, John P.
1891. Field, Edward
1890. Fiske, George McClellan
1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
1893. Flint, Susan A.
1891. Foster, John
1888. Foster, Samuel
1881. Foster, William E.
1892. Fredericks, William H.
1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
1898. Frost, George F.

ELECTED.

1898. Fuller, Howard
1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
1884. Gammell, William
1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
1889. Gardner, Rathbone
1885. George, Charles H.
1891. Gifford, Robert P.
1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
1895. Goff, Isaac L.
1883. Goodwin, Daniel
1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
1893. Granger, William S.
1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
1897. Green, Theodore F.
1893. Greene, Charles William
1893. Greene, Edward A.
1876. Greene, Henry L.
1896. Greene, Isaac C.
1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
1895. Greene, William R.
1896. Grieve, Robert
1897. Griffin, Thomas J.
1892. Gross, J. Mason
1872. Grosvenor, William
1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
1890. Hall, Emily A.
1878. Hall, Robert
1897. Hallett, William B. W.
1878. Harkness, Albert
1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
1883. Harson, M. Joseph
1889. Hart, George Thomas
1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
1881. Hersey, George D.
1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
1897. Hoppin, William Anthony

ELECTED.

1897. Howard, Henry
1890. Howard, Hiram
1891. Howe, Marc Antony De Wolf
1885. Howland, Richard Smith
1882. Hoyt, David Webster
1889. Hudson, James Smith
1896. Huntsman, John F.
1896. Isham, Norman M.
1882. Jackson, William F. B.
1888. Jameson, John Franklin
1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
1897. Jenckes, Henry T.
1898. Jenckes, Theodore C. M.
1898. Jenckes, John
1890. Jepherson, George A.
1898. Jernegan, Marcus Wilson
1880. Jones, Augustine
1889. Kelly, John B.
1880. Kenyon, James S.
1892. Kimball, Horace A.
1876. Kimball, James M.
1892. King, Henry M.
1884. King, William Dehon
1897. Knight, Amelia S.
1879. Knight, Edward B.
1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
1890. Leete, George F.
1897. Leonard, William
1895. Lillibridge, Byron J.
1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
1894. Lingane, David F.
1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
1891. Lord, Augustus M.
1891. Manly, John M.
1892. Mason, A. Livingston
1877. Mason, Earl Philip
1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
1877. Mason, Eugene W.
1896. Mason, Fletcher S.
1877. Mason, John H.
1894. Mathewson, Frank M.
1891. Matteson, Charles

ELECTED.	
1889.	Matteson, George Washington Richmond.
1895.	McCabe, Anthony
1891.	McGuinness, Edwin D.
1891.	Mead, William B.
1883.	Meader, Lewis H.
1890.	Metcalf, Alfred
1876.	Metcalf, Henry B.
1896.	Miller, Horace G.
1875.	Miller, Augustus Samuel
1881.	Miner, Francis Wayland
1892.	Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
1897.	Mitchell, Frank R.
1892.	Mott, Herbert
1891.	Moulton, David C.
1890.	Moulton, Edmund T.
1880.	Munro, Wilfred H.
1895.	Newell, Timothy
1880.	Nichols, Amos G.
1894.	Nicholson, Samuel M.
1894.	Nicholson, Stephen
1876.	Nickerson, Edward I.
1874.	Nightingale, George Corlis
1897.	Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
1894.	Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
1897.	Noyes, Robert F.
1890.	Olney, Frank F.
1879.	Olney, George Henry
1888.	Packard, Alpheus S.
1885.	Page, Charles H.
1889.	Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
1894.	Palmer, John S.
1890.	Parker, Edward D. L.
1897.	Parkhurst, Charles D.
1896.	Parkhurst, Jonathan G.
1887.	Peck, Walter A.
1875.	Pegram, John C.
1896.	Pendleton, Charles Leonard
1880.	Perry, Marsden J.
1874.	Persons, Benjamin Williams
1891.	Phillips, Gilbert A.
1873.	Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
1878.	Porter, Emory Huntington
1895.	Potter, Albert
1887.	Preston, Howard Willis

ELECTED.	
1897.	Randolph, Elizabeth L.
1894.	Remick, Augustus
1896.	Rhodes, Christopher
1896.	Rhodes, Elisha Hunt
1891.	Richards, Henry F.
1891.	Richmond, Caroline
1877.	Richmond, Walter
1898.	Rickard, Abbie S. W.
1891.	Ripley, James M.
1881.	Roelker, William G.
1888.	Rogers, Arthur
1890.	Rugg, Henry W.
1897.	Sackett, Frederic M.
1896.	Sawin, Isaac F.
1874.	Shedd, J. Herbert
1881.	Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
1885.	Sheldon, Nicholas
1898.	Shepard, Elizabeth A.
1879.	Shepley, George L.
1896.	Simmons, Egbert W.
1894.	Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
1897.	Slade, Susan E.
1877.	Slater, Horatio Nelson
1875.	Smith, Edwin Augustus
1897.	Smith, Walter R.
1894.	Snow, Louis F.
1869.	Southwick, Isaac H.
1885.	Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
1890.	Spink, Joseph Edwin
1881.	Spooner, Henry Joshua
1888.	Stark, Charles Rathbone
1879.	Stiness, John Henry
1881.	Stone, Alfred
1886.	Sturges, Howard O.
1894.	Swarts, Gardner T.
1896.	Taft, Edward Padelford
1896.	Taft, Orray
1856.	Taft, Royal Chapin
1883.	Talbot, Frederick
1874.	Taylor, Charles Frederick
1896.	Thayer, Edgar S.
1897.	Thayer, Edward
1881.	Thomas, Charles Lloyd
1890.	Thornton, George M.
1891.	Thurston, Benjamin F.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1889.	Tillinghast, James	1890.	Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
1891.	Tourtellot, Amasa C.	1884.	White, Stillman
1890.	Tower, James H.	1896.	White, Willis H.
1891.	Traver, Adelia E. A.	1874.	Whitford, Geo. Washington
1895.	Tucker, William Packard	1884.	Wilbour, Joshua
1885.	Updike, Daniel Berkeley	1891.	Wilbur, George A.
1896.	Vincent, Walter B.	1896.	Wilkinson, Henry W.
1895.	Vinton, Frederick Arnold	1896.	Williams, Alonzo
1894.	Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B.	1881.	Williams, Zephaniah
1881.	Vose, James Gardner	1895.	Winship, George Barker
1890.	Webb, Samuel H.	1891.	Willson, Edmund R.
1896.	Webster, Josiah L.	1888.	Wilson, George Grafton
1868.	Weeden, William Babcock	1897.	Woods, John Carter Brown
1887.	Welling, Rich. Ward Greene	1876.	Woods, Marshall
1894.	Weston, George Franklin		

LIFE MEMBERS — JANUARY, 1898.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.	
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.	1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.	1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown.	1888.
	1872.	Holden Borden Bowen,	Providence.	
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.	
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.	1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.	
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence.	1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence.	1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.	
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.	
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth.	1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence.	1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y.	1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.	
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence.	1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland.	1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence.	1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence.	1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.	
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport.	1896.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.	

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.	
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.	
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.	
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.	1895.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.	
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence.	1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.	
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.	
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.	
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.	
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.	
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.	
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.	1896.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.	
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.	
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.	
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.	
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.	
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.	
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.	
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.	
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence.	1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.	
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.	
	1895.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.	
	1895.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee,	Providence.	
	1895.	Esek Arnold Jillson,	Providence.	
	1895.	Robert Rodman,	N. Kingstown.	
	1896.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.	
1875.	1896.	William Ames,	Providence.	
1889.	1896.	Hunter Carson White,	Providence.	
1873.	1896.	Charles Hart,	Providence.	
1858.	1896.	Amos Perry,	Providence.	
	1896.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	Boston.	
	1896.	John Peirce,	Providence.	1897.
	1897.	Elizabeth Francis,	Warwick.	
	1897.	Sally Francis,	Warwick.	
1850.	1897.	William Goddard,	Providence.	

HONORARY MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah,	352 W. 28th St., N. Y.
1870.	Charles P. Daly,	New York.
1878.	K. Gislason,	Copenhagen, Den.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	Washington, D. C.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston.
1897.	Douglas Brymner,	Ottawa, Canada.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1838.	Henry Barnard,	Hartford, Conn.
1840.	John Bagster,	London, England.
1849.	Comte de Circourt,	Paris, France.
1850.	George Sears Greene,	New York.
1858.	John Ward Dean,	Boston.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1859.	William Stevens Perry,	Nashua, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston.
1867.	Frederick Arnold Holden,	Washington, D. C.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	Charles Jeremiah Hoadley,	Hartford, Conn.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	Solon Wanton Bush,	Boston.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel A. Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1870.	Charles Myrick Thurston,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
1870.	Daniel Garrison Brinton,	Philadelphia.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Gloucester, Mass.
1873.	William Cothran,	Woodbury, Conn.
1873.	Frederic Denison,	Mystic, Conn.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin DeCosta,	New York.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1873.	J. C. Holst,	Christiania, Norway.
1873.	J. G. Bowles,	Quebec, Canada.
1874.	William Whitwell Greenough,	Boston.
1875.	Percy Daniels,	Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie,	San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	Phineas Bates, Jr.,	Boston.
1876.	John S. Brayton,	Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard A. Wheeler,	Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen,	Somerville, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner,	West Point, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock,	Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens,	New York.
1878.	Hiram A. Huse,	Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heussein Tevfik,	Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd DeLancey,	New York.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson,	Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling,	Fitchburg, Mass.
1879.	Edward Mavier de Montjau,	Paris, France.
1880.	Moses Coit Tyler,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1880.	James Grant Wilson,	New York.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner,	Boston.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin,	New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas W. Bicknell,	Boston.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples,	Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred H. Munro,	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester,	Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles H. Denison,	San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart,	Philadelphia.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Peirce,	Rockford, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet,	Chicago.
1883.	John Thomas Scharf,	Baltimore, Md.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr.,	Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard,	San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin B. Dexter,	New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney,	New York.
1885.	Richard Olney,	Boston.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry,	Boston.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom,	Boston.
1885.	Samuel Briggs,	Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce,	Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett,	Washington, D. C.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy,	Troy, N. Y.
1887.	John Winslow,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes,	London, England.
1887.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple,	New York.
1888.	Edwards Amasa Park,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William H. Watson,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Penn.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher,	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William A. Courtenay,	Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned,	Thompson, Conn.

A GLANCE AT A FORTHCOMING BOOK.

AN OBSCURE NAME BECOMES "CLEARE."

It is interesting to note that the copy of the ancient Portsmouth Records, recently made for this society, the publication of which is now under consideration, removes doubt as to several names which appear at the beginning of the book among the signatures to the compact of April 30, 1639.

Arnold's History of Rhode Island (pages 133 and 134, foot notes) questions the correctness of the renderings given by Bartlett's Colonial Records as "John Sloffe," "George Chare" and "John Mow." Of another name Arnold says, decidedly: "W. T. Havens should be Wm. Havens, as afterward appears on the records. Middle names were not in use in that age."

As substitutes for Sloffe, Chare and Mow he suggests *Goffe*,

Shaw and *More*, remarking that these names "occur often on the records, and are perpetuated in a very numerous descent at this day on the island, while the names as printed are nowhere else to be found or traced."

The careful analysis and comparison demanded of the modern copyist confirm Arnold's interpretation of "More" and "Wm. Havens" (more strictly, Heauens), but they leave no doubt that "Sloffe" is distinctly written. In the case of "Chare" the *h*, found to be unlike any other *h*, finally resolves itself into *l* and an *e* of the style used in the word "Spiser" upon the same page. The apocryphal "Chare" becomes "Cleare," and even without other evidence the investigator would be convinced. But the next step is naturally to consult the index to the Colonial Records. This refers to the Newport Records, page 91, for "George Cleer," who is there registered in the "Catalogue of such [persons] who, by the Generall consent of the Company were admitted to be Inhabytants of the Island now called *Aqueedneck* * * *" This list, entered on record the 1st of the 8th month, 1638, comprises fifty-nine names, among which are those of "John Sloffe," "John More" and "Wm. Heavens."

Perhaps we shall never find any further trace of George Cleare and John Sloffe. But, at least, we now know that they existed, and the thirty-one men who on April 30, 1639, bound themselves "into a Civill body Politicke" at Pocasset, have henceforth not only their local habitation, but their rightful names.

K. H. A.

QUERY—COL. HARGILL.

A Rhode Island regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hargill participated at the capture of Havana, in 1762. When and where was Colonel Hargill born, and when and where did he die?

A. A. FOLSOM.

Brookline, Mass., March 14, 1898.

Form for a Devise of Land.

I give and devise to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., and its assigns, [*here describe the land to be devised.*]

Form for a Bequest.

I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., [*here state the sum of money, or describe the personal property to be bequeathed.*]

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Two small Pamphlets about the **OLD GRIST MILL OF PROVIDENCE,** one of which contained 32 pages and was printed in 1820; the other contained 15 pages and was printed in 1829.

Inquire at the Cabinet.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOL. VI JULY, 1898 NO. 2

WHOLE NUMBER, 22

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J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, AMASA M. EATON,
AMOS PERRY.

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THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

Its Publication Offices, Its Publisher, and His Diary.

The United States Chronicle was the second newspaper in the order of time published in Providence. Its first number was issued January 1, 1784, and the last number in the society's set of this publication is dated May 17, 1804. It was published weekly during the period of twenty years, four and a half months. As no notice of the discontinuance of the publication is found in the society's last number (May 17, 1804), we do not know whether any later numbers were or were not issued. One thousand and sixty numbers were issued, as appears on the title page of the last number. Of these we have all but the following sixteen (16) numbers: 54, 384, 468, 469, 470, 518, 520, 521, 624, 706, 721, 860, 1041, 1055, 1056, 1058.

The following numbers are defective: 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 303, 307, 371, 589, 643, 718, 882, 883, 884, 945, 969, 971, 975, 978.

Any effort to complete the set will be gratefully acknowledged.

This publication was issued in twenty-one different years and in twenty-one annual volumes. The annual volumes were originally bound in seven volumes and after being repaired and completed as far as possible, they are rebound in the same form. Vol. I. contains the issues of 1784 and 1785; Vol. II., of 1786, 1787, and 1788; Vol. III., of 1789, 1790, and 1791; Vol. IV., of 1792, 1793, and 1794; Vol. V., of 1795, 1796, and 1797; Vol. VI., of 1798, 1799, and 1800; Vol. VII., of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

The first number of the paper appeared with the following editorial notice in large type:—

"We are happy that it is in our Power, in this our first Publication, to congratulate our Readers on the return of Peace, at the same Time that we present them with the Compliments of the Season, and to begin our Labors for their Entertainment with The DEFINITE TREATY between Great-Britain and the United States of America, signed at Paris, the 3d Day of September, 1783.

"In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

"It having pleased the divine Providence to dispose the heart of the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, etc. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore."

At the bottom of the last page of the first issue is the following notice:—

"Providence: Printed by B. WHEELER, at his Office, next Door to Mr. Jacob Whitman's, on the West Side the River; where subscriptions for this Paper, at Nine Shillings, per Annum, Advertisements, and Letters of Intelligence are thankfully received,—and the Printing-Business prosecuted, with Elegance, Fidelity and Dispatch:"

The first publication office of this paper was next to Jacob Whitman's, at the corner of Westminster and Hydraulion (now Exchange) Streets, where the Exchange Bank Building now stands. Six months after the first issue the publication office was removed to the "Corner of Fenner's Square opposite the Market." Two years afterward (July 13, 1786) the

office was removed from Fenner's Square* to "Westminster street opposite Theodore Foster, Esq's, and next door to his office."

In the issue of June 7, 1792, is the following:—

"The Editor of *The United States Chronicle* respectfully informs the Public, That he has removed his Business to the Commodious Rooms in the Market House Chambers where the next paper will be published and where he will be happy to wait on all those who may please to honour him with their Commands."

Again, September 29, 1796, the following notice appeared:—

"REMOVAL.

"The Editor of *The United States Chronicle* respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed his Printing Materials, &c. from the Market House Chambers to his new Office in Westminster Street, a few Rods Westward of the Great Bridge, and directly opposite the Turk's Head; where he will with Pleasure wait on all his old Customers, and such new ones as may please to employ him. He cannot omit this Opportunity to present his grateful Thanks to all who have encouraged his Business—particularly those who have made punctual Payments:—those who are indebted for newspapers, or otherwise, will greatly oblige him by making Payment as speedily as possible."

The issue of August 28, 1800, contained the following heading:—

"*The United States Chronicle.*

"Providence;—Published by B. Wheeler, No. 1 Westminster Street."

*Where was Fenner's Square and where was Theodore Foster's office on Westminster Street?

March 12, 1801, appeared the following:—

"Bennett Wheeler
"Respectfully informs the Public,
That having disposed of his Building opposite Mr. Whitman's (in which he has carried on Business for some Years past) to the President and Directors of the Providence Exchange Bank, for the Purpose of a Bank House, he has removed his Printing Office, &c. a few Doors to the Westward, and next Door to Judge Dorrance's, where he will with pleasure receive the Orders of all his old Patrons, and such others as may think proper to employ him."

On the 7th day of May, 1801, appeared the following notice:

"Published by B. Wheeler, four Doors Westward of the Exchange Bank, Westminster Street."

This notice was continued till the close of 1803, when John Wheeler's name was given in place of Bennett Wheeler's. On and after April, 1804, the publisher's name was not given on the title page. But the last notice on the last page was as follows:—

"Printed for John Wheeler" (who is believed by members of the family to have been a brother of Bennett Wheeler). Elsewhere in the paper appeared in large type the following:—

"NOTICE.

"Anxious to close all concerns in the Printing and Book-selling lines, I offer for sale, on low terms, the following—being the remaining stock of Books etc. on hand. If not disposed of soon they will be sent to vendue.

(Signed) "B. WHEELER."

The *Chronicle* had six different publication offices and one office was occupied at two different periods.

A brief biographical sketch of its publisher and editor, Bennett Wheeler, is given in connection with that of his son, Bennett H. Wheeler, in the Biographical Cyclopedia of Rhode Island. This sketch, written by the late Judge Staples, was

printed in the Proceedings of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Bennett Wheeler was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Soon after coming of age, he emigrated to Providence, where he arrived in 1776. He became well known and respected as a printer, a journalist and a public-spirited citizen. He died in 1806. The diary left by him, together with large additions by his son, Bennett H. Wheeler, is of decided interest to the public, as will be seen by the following extract furnished by one of his descendants of the fourth generation:—

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF MAJOR BENNETT WHEELER. THE BRITISH IN RHODE ISLAND.

"In January, 1777, I performed a Tour of Duty in the militia, at Pawtuxet (a neat little Village, 5 Miles S. of Providence, and bounded by Providence or Narragansett Bay), under the Command of Col. Amos Atwell. I did the Duty of Serjeant-Major, and Part of the Time Adjutant to the Regiment. We were dismissed in February and another Regiment took our Post.

"On my return to Providence I engaged in a volunteer Regiment of Artillery, under the Command of Col. Daniel Tillinghast. The other Field-officers were Lieut. Col. Levi Hall and Major Robert Taylor. The British Troops having taken Possession of Newport (a beautiful Town of about 1200 Houses, situate 30 Miles S. of Providence, on an Island, called Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay, near the Entrance, it has been, and very justly, called the Garden of America), it caused all our volunteer Corps to be always on the alert. It sometimes happened that our Drums beat to Armes in the Night 3 and 4 Times in a week, and our Artillery were always first on the ground. When the British Troops landed on the Main from R. Island, & burnt a path to Warren and Bristol our Corps got a few shots at them from our Field Pieces, and they retreated quick."

THE GREAT GALE OF 1815.

The following account of a most remarkable event is taken from the same diary. It was written by a son of the publisher

of the *Chronicle*, Bennett H. Wheeler, whose career as a journalist, a publisher and a postmaster of Providence is still remembered by some of our citizens, and whose person is distinctly recalled. He was born in Providence in 1788 and died at 233 Broad Street (now Weybosset) in 1863.

At the time of the Great Gale, he was publishing the *Providence Patriot and Columbian Phenix* in partnership with Josiah Jones under the firm name of Jones and Wheeler. The publication office was at No. 7 Market Square. This newspaper was begun by another firm in 1802, and probably had something to do with the failure of *The United States Chronicle.* — [EDITOR.]

September 23, 1815.

"This day will be memorable for ages, in consequence of one of the most violent hurricanes and floods which ever occurred in any part of the world.

"It being Saturday, I had gone to the office before daylight, as usual. It was a drizzly morning, with some wind, but nothing alarming was observed until after breakfast, when the wind had greatly increased, and the water was running through beneath the bridge with extreme violence. At this time (about eight o'clock) I quit the office to observe the storm; the tide had risen to its usual height below the bridge, and was forcing its way through the piers with more velocity than a mill-race. Although the time of high water had not arrived by nearly three hours, innumerable trees, sheds, roofs, chimneys, balustrades, &c., had been blown down, and the vessels in the harbor were in the greatest commotion. Finding that the water had already covered the lower wharves, that the streets were filling with wrecks, and that the bridge could not long resist the elements, I made the best of my way home, in order to place my family in a situation of safety. When I arrived near the house, I found every avenue leading to it filled with water, and my abode completely insulated. Almost frantic, I rushed through the yard and garden of Mr. Charles Dyer, and waded nearly the whole distance up to my middle, till I reached the house; here everything was in confusion; but, with as much presence of mind as I could command, I exhorted the residents to leave the place with as much expedition as possible. Having procured the assistance of two or three stout men, in about

ten minutes we were ready for a removal, when, to our great astonishment, the water had increased in the street to the depth of about five feet, its surface was covered with lumber of every description, tumultuously agitated by the waves, vessels were driving in every direction, and the meeting-house* adjacent was tottering to its base, and falling. In this dilemma, it was found, after a few attempts, impossible to convey the women and children from utter destruction, without floating them upon the wrecks; this alternative was resorted to, and through the goodness of Divine Providence, although some were bruised, and all repeatedly covered by the waves, the whole were safely landed at Mr. Charles Dyer's door, our oldest child almost drowned. Here we procured some dry clothing, and then crossed the street to my brother Henry's. I went out to render every assistance in my power to the other sufferers, when finding the water was pouring into Union Street, and the wind still increasing, I returned, and with the assistance of my brother-in-law, who took one of the children, while I took the other in one arm, and my fainting wife upon the other, again sallied forth to find a place of safety; after excessive toil, and through the most imminent danger (the air being filled with missiles of every description, and chimneys, trees, &c., &c., falling about us continually, and the streets thronged with shrieking sufferers, seeking for refuge), we at length reached the dwelling of my partner, situated in High Street; here I was pretty certain of safety, and having deposited my precious charges, I again set forth. The appearance which the town and harbor presented was the most sublime and appalling imaginable—one wild waste of waters inundated all the lower parts of the town, floating upon which was seen every kind of wreck which the most fertile fancy could conceive. From near the town pump† on the west side to the

* The meeting-house here referred to was the old Pine-Street Baptist, built in 1806, at the corner of Pine and Muddy-Dock (now Dorrance) Streets, and destroyed in the Great Gale of 1815. One Samuel Gorton was an original member of this church.

† The town pump was, we believe, in the centre of what was then Broad (now Weybosset) Street, nearly opposite Mathewson Street. A watering trough for horses is there now.

store of S. N. Richmond, up town, all the land on both sides of the river which laid lower than the sites I have named, was covered with water, from two to ten feet in depth, according to the elevation or lowness of the several streets. A little before noon, the wind began to abate, and the waters to recede; at this time I waded, up to my middle in water, down the main street, in order to discover whether our office [on Market Square] was still standing. I found the bridge gone, and the water running out with such rapidity that no boat could cross the stream. The buildings in Market Square and street were however standing, though considerably undermined and much injured. But the cove presented a most heart-rending spectacle; the tide having risen twelve feet above high water mark, that, and the wind combined, had taken almost every store from the wharves, the lumber, &c., and every vessel from the harbor (excepting four or five, which were driven on the wharves and into the streets), and deposited them, high and dry, on the sands at the head of the cove. At the same time, a number of the streets were rendered nearly impassable, by the great quantity of rubbish, buildings and parts of buildings, which the tide left in them. About 4 o'clock, boats began to ply, and I crossed to the office; having given some needful directions, I re-crossed and repaired to our dwelling; here was indeed a scene of ruin; a part of the house had been carried away, the remainder was tottering on its foundations; and on entering it, we found nearly all the doors and windows gone, the floors raised, our furniture in confused heaps, and most of our clothing buried in the mud in the cellar; all our eatables and drinkables destroyed, and many valuables lost."

Mr. Wheeler gives a detailed account of a journey made by stage, in 1806, from Portland, Maine, to Providence. He was three days in making the journey, and incurred an expense of $19.17.

While surviving members of this family may claim the original diary as an heir-loom, it is hoped that they will let it serve its full purpose as a record of history.

WHO WROTE "MR. SAMUEL GORTON'S GHOST"?

In the collection of manuscripts belonging to this society is a paper directed "To Moses Brown Merchant in Providence." It is endorsed in Moses Brown's well-known writing: "James Angels Letter with his Extracts in Verse from Saml. Gorton's Works." But this characterization proves to have been an inadvertence. The verses must have been written after Gorton's death. Were they original with James Angell, the town clerk of Providence, who copied them for his friend, and appended this note?

"A pretty True Copy in hast for I am Just now ready to mount my Horse or rather mear with my Son Thomas behind me, bound to Johnston, to Raise a Barne. Providence June. 12th. 1 Cl. p M. 1777

"J Angell"

The father of James Angell was John, who, according to Dr. Ezra Styles, was the last of Gorton's disciples. Staples' preface to "Simplicity's Defence" (Vol. 2, Collections of the R. I. Historical Society) quotes from Styles' manuscript itinerary as follows:—

"At Providence, Nov. 18, 1771. I visited aged Mr. John Angell, ae. 80, born Oct. 18, 1691, a plain, blunt-spoken man: right old English frankness. He is not a Quaker, nor Baptist, nor Presbyterian, but a Gortonist, and the only one I have seen. Gorton lives now only in him: his only disciple left. He says, that he knows of no other, and that he is alone. He gave me an account of Gorton's disciples, first and last, and shewed me some of Gorton's printed books and some of his

manuscripts. He said, Gorton wrote in Heaven, and no one can understand his writings, but those who live in Heaven, while on earth. * * * * He told me that his grandfather, Thomas Angell, came from Salem to Providence with Roger Williams. * * * * "

Is it not probable—unless evidence to the contrary can be supplied by some correspondent—that either the "plain, blunt-spoken" John Angell or his clerkly son, James, was author of the subjoined protest against degeneracy?

It is, indeed, doggerel, but it is earnest doggerel, that throws some light upon the working of men's minds, a century and a quarter ago.

MR. SAMUEL GORTON'S GHOST

SEEN IN A DREAM SUTEABLE TO THE TROUBLES OF THE TIMES.

As I lay sleeping on my bed
I dreamed of Gorton that is dead
who persecuted was of Old
for the Opinion he did hold

I thought he did rise up and speak
Concerni[n]g those who much do Seek
for to come in and spoil your Peace
pray God, saith he, thay dont increase

Or ever foot hold git in here
to sell the Gospel by the Year
and say thay Licence have from Heaven
to sell to you what Christ hath Given.

Of Judas you may think of Old
who his Blest Lord and Master sold
for Silver pieces three Times Ten.
So do those blind and Silly men

Think what thay do is very well
when thay pretend the Gospel to Sell
but which is worst, to Sell the Son
or the Blest work which he has don

To Save our Selves from Hells great Pain
And make of it their Worldly Gain.
Saith he, God will ne'er let them thrive
who challenge his Prerogative

And think to change the Hearts of any
with Persecutions which are many
for thay may read and plainly see
[ ]e Hearts of men that turned be

Like run[n]ing Rivers of Water fair
by Gods great Hand thay turned are
while men have being or alive
this is Gods great Prerogative.

But Persecution, ne'er so smart,
it never yet could change the Heart
But if you wish thay may'nt come in
Then Pray to God, and leave Your Sin.

For if thay once git foot, that Day
Your Cattle thay must go to pay,
And plesent Flocks that Spread the Plains
for the false notions of their Brains.

For in their Heat and blinded Zeal
thay will pronounce, God did entail
His Heavenly Mind unto their Sect
therefore thay others do reject

And persecute them to the Life
the Husband parted from the Wife
and some assert the Sentence sore
saying that God hath given them o'er

Unto the burning Flames of Hell
E'er since their Father Adam fell
but yet, say thay, those Babes are safe
To whome the Father Lends his Faith;

Or if their Mother does believe
The Lord will them surely receive
this Dredfull Doctrin who can bear
Since God the Father he did sware

By his blest self, since Adam fell
this Proverb shant in Isreal
no more for ever used be
because the Father clim'd the Tree

And eat the Grapes the son should die
for sure the Lord doth this defy
but those that sin as agents free
and dont repent, shall damned be.

Let them repent therefore I Pray
of their great Persecution
before the Great high Sheriff of Death
doth serve his Execution

Then will it be to late for them
To cry, ye[a] or to weap
or think for to return again
The Cattle, Horse, or sheep

That thay from those poor Men have took
While Babes for food did cry
Altho, Parents were not of them
Nor their Society

Yet would thay force them for to buy
the Gospel by the Year
altho thay them did ne'er come nigh
nor ne'er a Word did hear

It's Strange, said he, how thay mete out
the Gosple by the Year
that every man for what he pays
can have his certain Share.

Alas, said he, you must not doubt
their cunning Art and Skill
thay will make you a precious Sai[n]t
for Money if you will.

For if that sudden Death should Snatch
You suddenly away
You must perhaps half damned in
A Gloomy Region lay.

Except some friend with his Money
doth for your Soul appear
And with that money get you prayed
from that thick Glo[o]my Air

Unto the brightest Region
of Life and perfect Glory
And the world it is so blinded now
to have faith in their falce Story

Saith he I now must end, least you
with tediousness should charge me
And pray to God that by his Grace
he would purge all their Clergy

From all their foolish Popish stuff
And their vain Glorious Pride,
And that the People thay may have
A meek and humble Guide,

That thay may teach the People how
the Heavens to inherit,
And how the Lord he has declard
he'll worshiped be in Spirit

And thay that will his holy Laws
Obay in words and Deeds
Must more Obedience pay to God
then Mints or Anniseeds

The Widows Cause they must Serch out
that she has right be sure.
no herd of Cattle must take from
the Fatherless nor poor

Lest God doth in Anger Swear
they never shall be blest
Nor enter in the Heavens where
the Rig[h]teous thay do rest

Now when he all those Words had said
methought he took him wing and fled
and vanished from me like a Scroll
Unto the Father of his Soul

Some further talk I did expect
About this Wicked Sect
But found an end unto the Theme
for when I woke, twas but a dream.

A PETITION OF CAPT. BENJAMIN GORTON, 1688.

[Printed from the original manuscript in the society's collections.]

The writer of the subjoined petition was the third son of the well-known Samuel Gorton. Arnold's History of Rhode Island (Vol. I., page 520, foot-note) gives sixty as the number of militia-men in Warwick, commanded by "Captain Gorton," in 1690, out of 800 furnished by Rhode Island, exclusive of the eastern shore, which was included in Plymouth.

To his Excellencie Sir Edmund Andros Knight one of the Gentlmen of his Maiesties most honourable Priuy Chamber, Captaine Generall and Gouernour in cheife in and ouer his Maiesties territory and Dominion of New England in America

The Humble Petition of Beniamin Gorton of the towne of Warwick in the County of Rhode Island Kings Prouince and Prouidence plantations most humbly Sheweth,

That Wheras of late it hath pleased yor E[ ]ellencie to apoint yor petitioner to be Leader or Coma[ ] of a Small company of Militia in this towne [ ] Warwick, Since which yor petition^{r} was required to make returne of the Number of Souldiers listed in our company together with their names, which yor petitioner did readily and truly performe, which was then well accepted by the Superiour officers without the

least exception against it, yet it hath hapened very lately that Maior Richard Smith hath ordered a Small part of the Souldiers to desert their Captaine and company and to excercise at another place (Namly Debtford) vnder other Comanders, contrary to their desire and wonted custome for many yeares past, and hath also forbidden my Selfe to require the fines due from them apointed by law in case they apeare not, as if I must be constrained nolens volens to dismisse my Souldiers to accomodate another company; which hath caused this present trauell and trouble humbly to declare my greiuance before yor Excellencie, for if Maior Smith hath power at his pleasure to comand my Souldiers from me he may in Short time impaire halfe my company, besides I am Straitened how to make my list required at this present time if my Souldiers may be taken from me and placed vnder other comanders the number of persons will not be found in my company agreeable to the names returned in my list, Moreouer I do not find in the late act concerning training that I have power to dismisse any listed Souldier except he remoue out of our Presincts, neither the Souldier to desert his Captaine without a discharg[ ] but a considerable fine is imposed; wherfore I apprehend my Selfe Subiect to a Snare in this case in returning the names of Souldiers listed belonging to my company, and in Short time inquirie be made and many of them may likely be found placed in other companies although Still abiding in our Presincts, I [ ]ld wish maior Smith to [ ] remoue the persons out [ ]f our Presincts and then I Shall not deny to giue a discharge,

Yo^{r} Petioner doth most humbly pray and Earnestly beseech that it will please yor Excellencie to grant a Speedy remedy, and by yor Countermanding authority So order and reconcile this fraction in Such manner that yor Petitioner may be inabled and further instructed to performe in his place, and behaue himselfe inoffensiuly to yor Excellencie, and with Safty avoid Such Snares as may be deuised by others, and yor Petition^{r} Shall euer pray &c

BENIAMIN GORTON

Dated Aprill 25. 1688

ANDROS' ORDER IN BEHALF OF MASHANTATAT AND CAPTAIN GORTON, 1687.

In connection with the foregoing petition an order of Sir Edmund Andros' bearing a little earlier date is of interest, both for its reference to Capt. Gorton, and as an illustration of Warwick difficulties. A manuscript copy, preserved by Moses Brown, has recently been given to the society and is printed below.

By his Excellencie

fforasmuch as Aplication hath bin made vnto me by the inhabitants of Mashantatat about the payment of their Rates, and likwise by Benjamin Gorton Capt of the militia in the towne of Warwick about the Said inhabitants training desiring my directions therin; It is therfore ordered that the rates of the Said inhabitants as now Assessed by the Select men of the Said towne of Warwick and allowed by the Comissioners Shall be collected and Leuied by the Constable of that towne, And that they traine as formerly vnder the Comand of the Said Benjamin Gorton And that no other towne or persons do for the future presume to molest or disturbe the Said inhabitants of Mashantatat or either of them about their rates or training as aforsaid till further order, , Dated at Rhode Island the 14th Nouember

1687

Andros

By his Excellencies Comand;
John West Secretary,
A True Copie

A SERMON BY BENJAMIN GORTON.

Among the manuscripts given this society by Miss Elizabeth Gardner of Warwick, in February, 1848, is a discourse of sixty-two closely written pages upon the text, Isaiah 53: 1 — "Who hath believed our report?"

The only indication as to the authorship of this sermon is the name "B. Gorton" in parenthesis, against the title in the penciled list of manuscripts contained in an old wrapper.

The question at once arises, which of three Benjamin Gortons, descendants of Samuel, probably wrote the sermon? We naturally first compare the handwriting here with that of Captain Benjamin (son of Samuel), in his petition to Sir Edmund Andros, which is a foregoing article in this number of our quarterly. In each paper the penmanship is excellent. That of the captain is even elegant, and, by the way, the resemblance is very striking between his own and his father's as seen in the latter's "Exposition upon the Lord's Prayer," which we regard as one of the most remarkable specimens of penmanship in this cabinet. Thus do at least three generations of the Gorton Family rebuke by example the careless habits of modern scribblers. Indeed, they teach by example an important branch of education which our modern contrivances, consisting of primary schools, intermediate schools, grammar schools, high schools, normal schools, and lots of other appendages and machinery, costing large sums of money, fail to secure. One friend of education, after looking over our old Gorton manuscripts and comparing them with the school and college manuscripts of the present day, has suggested that Gorton's ghost be invoked to the end that penmanship should not become one of the lost arts in our system of education. The object is worthy of consideration.

The chirography of the sermon does not appear to be that of Captain Gorton, nor does Austin, in his Genealogical Dic-

tionary, speak of any tendency toward sermon writing on his part. It may be noted, in passing, that he was one of those to whom 5000 acres to be called East Greenwich were granted.

In the next generation there were two Benjamins, one of whom, the son of John, writes in his will, "I give and bequeath twenty pounds towards the printing a book now lying in my grandfather Gorton's writing, entitled, 'Exposition upon the Lord's Prayer.'" This purpose still awaits fulfillment, and the manuscript volume of one hundred and twenty-eight closely written foolscap pages, to which allusion has already been made, is carefully guarded in the hope that some admirer of the brave old Samuel will make it more accessible to the students of history and theology — not mere curiosity hunters — than it can be at present.

That this Benjamin, who was unmarried, spent some of his leisure time in the composition of sermons, seems not improbable, when we take into account his interest in publishing his grandfather's "Exposition." The inventory of his estate mentions sundry old books.

Another grandson of Samuel Gorton, bearing the name of Benjamin, was the son of Captain Benjamin. Of him little is told in the Genealogical Dictionary. His inventory, however, includes a "sermon book." What that "book" contained must perhaps remain a matter of conjecture. Possibly, on the other hand, it is still owned by some member of the Gorton family. Possibly information can yet be given sufficient to determine which Benjamin Gorton wrote the particular sermon in question.

A LETTER OF FRANCIS BRINLEY TO THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, 1685.

[From original in the possession of the society.]

The writer of the following letter is an interesting figure in the early history of Rhode Island. His father, Thomas Brin-

ley, Esq., of Datchet, Bucks County, England, was Auditor-General of the Revenues of Kings Charles the First and Second, and was in exile with the latter for four years. Francis Brinley was born in 1632. "In consequence of the losses sustained by his father for faithful adherence to the royal family," says the Hon. William Hunter, "he accepted a grant either of lands or office in the Island of Barbadoes. The climate was not suited to his tastes and constitution, and he came early to Rhode Island with money in his pocket. He was much respected in his day. Business led him frequently to England. He was, as it were, the organ of intelligence between the colony and the mother country. Upon his return on one occasion from England he came unexpectedly into the quarterly town meeting, whereupon (says the Record) all the people rose."

Coming to Boston in 1656, he soon made settlement in Newport. In the same year he was one of a company who purchased the island of Conanicut from the Indians. He often held public office. In 1672 he was appointed on a committee to meet the Connecticut commissioners to put an end to the differences between the two colonies. He was "Assistant" (*i. e.* member of the Governor's Council) in 1672–73. He was afterwards member of a committee for putting the laws and acts of the colony into form for printing. He also served as Justice of the Peace, member of Sir Edmund Andros' Council, and Chairman and Judge of the General Quarter Sessions and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

A list of his books, signed in 1713, shows a library large for the times. It included "Law Books, Books of Divinity, Books of several sorts; viz., Philosophy, &c." Among his own writings was, "A brief account of the several settlements and governments in and about the lands of the Narragansett Bay in New England," brought down to the year 1689. He removed to Boston shortly before his death, which occurred in 1719. His son Thomas was one of the founders of Kings Chapel, Boston.

Francis Brinley, descendant in the sixth generation of the Francis Brinley who wrote this letter, was born in Boston in 1800; was by profession lawyer and author; was president of

the Common Council of Boston; was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts General Court; was twice elected commander of the Massachusetts Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and held other posts of honor and usefulness in that State. In 1863 he removed to the first New England home of his immigrant ancestor. There he exhibited the elevated tastes and character of his earlier years, proving himself worthy of his distinguished ancestors. He was a trustee of the Redwood Library; president of the Newport Historical Society; represented Newport in our General Assembly; read papers before this society, and was, for fourteen years, one of its vice-presidents. He died June 14, 1889, leaving a widow who still survives him.

LETTER.

To Mr James Barker
in Newport

Mr James Barker Pray Present this to the Towne meeting for the use of Yor friend ffrancis Brinle[ ]

To the Moderator and Free Inhabitants of the Towne of Newport now assembled.

Gentlemen:

You were pleased at your quarter meeting in January last to imploy me with others to inspect into a new Purchase (a Copy whereof was then presented to you) of Road Island Besides what we imployed have together to present to y[ ] by way of Returne to this meeting. I have Something [ ]ticular to s[ ]y to the premises—viz Mose[ ] who [ ]-selfe Son and Heire to Miantonomu, is ye youngest Son h[ ] had—and I cannot find, that ever he was accounted a Sachem in Narragansett; Canounicus (elder Brother to Miantonomu his father) was the only Sachem, who as an Assistant in his aged yeares admitted Miantonomu to act with him, and as a Generall over his armies to manage his warlike affaires—but left his King-

dome and governement to his only Son — Mixon, whose Queen was living and Regent when the Indian wars began, who being conquered and Subdued by the English, what right they had (if any) devolved to his Majtie our Dread Soveraigne. Mr Roger Williams well knowne in Indian affaires, affirmes under his hand and with his owne hand writing now extant that Miantonomu, was but as a Generall to Canounicus his army as above said. Upon the Consideration of these things, in respect to that little land I have on Road Island, I here declare my Satisfaction in the purchase of Road Island made by Mr Coddington in the yeare 1637 written by Mr Roger Williams aforesaid, and Cannot see any Indian now alive can give me a better or So g[ ] by wch I will stand and abide, and will not be concerne[ ] new purchase, nor pay any thing towards it, yet would [ ] discourage other's that see more then I. It is the wisedome of every one, to make sure and firme the title of his land, I cannt act for another nor another for me, everyone must act for himselfe, here is no compulsion, No major part can compell me to accept of a deed I like not, neither doe I desire other's to be of my mind, without they see reason for it I am Yors to serve you

FRANCIS BRINLEY

Aprill 29th 1685.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR JOHN CRANSTON TO GOVERNOR JOSIAH WINSLOW, 1679.

Volume 18 of the Moses Brown Papers, recently completed by the addition of many documents and a carefully prepared index, is now one of the most interesting and valuable manuscript volumes in the library.

In this comparatively new volume is the following original letter from Governor John Cranston of Rhode Island to Governor Josiah Winslow of New Plymouth. On the letter is a critical note in the handwriting of Moses Brown.

Although a copy of the letter has long been owned by the

society in the volume of Harris Papers, it has, we believe, never before been published. Like the original, it has a dissenting comment evidently penned by Moses Brown. This also is printed below.

The letter is addressed thus:—

"To the Honrd Josiah Winslow Esqr Govern^{r} of his Maj^{ties} Collony of New Plymoth—

"These

"$\mathfrak{p}$: the Honord Edward Randolph Esqr Yo^{r} Hono^{rs} an Our good ffriend"

It is also thus endorsed in 17th century characters:—

"ffrom the goven^{r} of Rhoad Island Concerning their tender to giue m^{r} Harris posession according to his Severall judgments obtayned"

Its contents are as follows:—

Honord Gent^{lm}

Wee haveinge been informed by m^{r} William Harris that by Vertue of Our Royall Majesties Comands, for grantinge Execution in Severall cases detirmined by an Espesciall Court of Comissioners by the four Collonys, in Refferrence to differences by Said Harris and partners, against Severall persons by Said Harris &c Comenced. Wee are informed that upon our fayler therein Your Selves are by his Majesty Empowred to grant forth Execution for the performance of the premisses.

And Gent^{m} that there may not be Mistakes and falce informations of our proceeds. Wee thought it Necessary, to acquaint You that according to his Maj^{ties} Royall Comands to us; Wee have in all due and true obedience given forth Executions and have Given full power to an Espetiall officer Engaged upon Solemn Oath to officiate and performe the Same, which wee understand m^{r} Harris hath Refussed the Same,

And not doubting your Honor loveinge acceptance of this our true and Reall presentations We Rest and Still are

Yor Loveinge ffreinds and Neighbours.

JoN CRANSTON Governr

Newport on Rhode Island:
the 17th of Decembr: 1679

postcrip: And further to please to understand, that Execution was given forth, and by the officer Vizt mr John Smith, by turff and twige according to law, the Said lands was tendred to mr William Harris and partners, that is to Say all the lands Contained in the Severall Verdicts Concerninge his & their Severall Claimes of the Lands at pawtuxett

Vale. .

JoN CRANSTON Govr

Note in the handwriting of Moses Brown:—

"This last part appears a Mistake, as appears by after proceedings the Officer Jno Smith went, but did not Deliver possession, & Complaint was again Made by Andrew Harris & Others of the petuxet Purchasers to the Queen in 1706 pointing Out the falacy the Officer being Shewn by Some of the parties Lands not Extending to those in the Verdict of Jury &c."

On the copy contained in the volume of Harris Papers Moses Brown's note is the following:—

"Mentioning the Officer Offering to give Possession but W H Refused the Reason Appears by the Evidence of John Arnold the Officer did not go on the Land Sued for & Recovered and Wm Hopkins Evidence Shews the Officer did not go to the Land Recovered Possession of by Verdict of Jury but to an Other place More than Two Miles off."

A LETTER OF JOHN ELIOT, 1644.

Below will be found the copy of a letter written by John Eliot on the fourth of the tenth month, 1644. The letter was given to this society, according to our best information, by Miss Elizabeth Gardner, of Warwick, R. I., some time in February, 1848. It has lain all this time with a mass of other papers, several of which belong to the colonial period. The letter bears marks of great age and hard usage.

Crumbled to pieces, we did not discover its origin and value till a competent clerk, whose services were secured by means of the kindly aid of members of this society who wish to have its valuable historical manuscripts put in order and preserved, succeeded in bringing into their appropriate places the dismembered parts of this old letter. After that skilful operation had been performed the letter became legible. Though we have read the letter with special care since it was copied, we have been slow in acquiring a due appreciation of its worth as a historical document. With a view of getting at the truth we submitted the paper to the enterprising publisher of the Narragansett Club Publications, among other persons. He was not sure of its being a genuine John Eliot document and advised that other counsel be taken.

For further light, a visit was made to "the Hub of the Universe." Counsel was taken at the Massachusetts Historical Society Rooms; at the Boston Public Library; at Harvard College Library; and the Hon. Mellin Chamberlain, LL. D., of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was visited at his home in Chelsea. But one sentiment was expressed by all the persons consulted. Judge Chamberlain, who is regarded as authority in matters of this kind on account of his extensive experience in examining and deciphering old manuscripts, expressed entire confidence in the genuineness of this letter. He said he did not believe there was a man in this country in 1644, aside

from John Eliot, who could write a letter so pure, kind and argumentative on a controversial subject that usually excites sourness and bitterness. He had seen many manuscripts of John Eliot, but they were all written at a later period in his life. This letter is better written than one written in 1671, a fac-simile of which was shown Judge Chamberlain. The double "t" in the signature did not weaken his confidence in the genuineness of the letter. In expressing his gratification at the discovery of this letter, he stated that a John-Eliot letter had lately been sold for five hundred dollars.

Another problem of some interest connected with the matter remains to be solved. Who was the "Richard" to whom the letter was addressed? Conjectures or guesses were freely made. One gentleman thought the opening paragraph where the Christian name only is given indicated a person of but little consideration. Another thought it indicated familiarity and friendship, and another thought the closing paragraph indicated much respect, and that the Richard addressed was probably a clergyman. Richard Baxter, Richard Mather, Richard Saltonstall and other Richards were suggested. Richard Scott, a controversial Quaker who came to Rhode Island in 1637 and was the first of the thirteen signers of the Roger Williams Civil Compact, was also named. In the life of Eliot by Dr. Francis it is stated that Eliot's converts were troubled by Gorton's doctrines. It is probable that Eliot had good reason for trying to upset the Quaker doctrine of the inner light, which was adopted by many Sons of the Forest whose prayers were usually addressed to the "Great Spirit." The Quaker phraseology introduced two or three times into the letter gives us the impression that the letter was addressed to a Quaker, and the fact that the letter was brought to light in Rhode Island two and a half centuries afterwards may yet be accounted for by some of "Richard's" descendants. An earnest effort to trace the letter back through Miss Gardner's hands should be made. *

* After the foregoing statement had been set in type, a member of this society who had acquired a knowledge of the leading facts in the case sent the following inquiry: Was the "Richard" Richard Smith of the Wickford Blockhouse, Roger Williams' friend? It might easily have been.

It is probable that the librarian needed not to go out of the State for the right counsel, as he might have gone to a member of this society who has charge of the John Carter Brown Library with ample opportunities of consulting manuscripts and works needed to settle the question submitted for an answer. It is hoped, however, that this society may enjoy the full benefits of the rich store of learning to which Mr. Winship has access, and also of his scholarly attainments.

THE LETTER.

RICHARD
upon consideration of thy writing I: Returne the this answar. which I desiar thou wouldstt atend with feare for the poyents in hand are high and: dred full—the firstt poyntt is this to proue thatt the saints haue the same excellency of being as the soñ of god hath—which I deny and abhor as blasphemy and in my formar writing I distinguished upon thatt place: eph: 1: 5: of the being of christs parson as he is the son of god the · 2d parson in trinity which is by etarnall generation and the being of his office of mediatarship · to which god elected him and us in him: and upon that plase · eph: 2: 10· I said we are created or conuerted in christt butt nott eternally generated with christt—now this doctrine you labour to take away and proue thatt we are etarnally generated with the son of god—and your firstt argmentt is this—if the : 4 : euangelists togathar declare the genaration of christt and one speak of him as he is the word before the begining: the othar as he is the seede of dauid, then thar is no defrance betwene the etarnall generation of the soñ of god and our creation in christt, or betwen the parsonall being of the son of god and our being in christt: and to this you ad pro: 8.22.23 . Joa: 17·5·intimating thatt the plasis due equilly seatt forth our being in christt and the etarnall being of the son of god

I: ans: I utterly deny the consequence thar is no aparance of consequence in itt whatt though one euangelistt spake of the etarnall genaration of the son of god, and a nothar spake of his meadiatarship and his taking our nature of the seede of

dauid is ther tharfore no defran[ ] betwixt his etarnall genneration and election to the office of a meadiatar: itt foll[ ]eath nott: and thatt euangelist who calls him the etarnall word in Jon·1 :12: doth say in psa the·14: the word w[ ] made flesh wich shuews a dafrence betwene the etarnall geneearation of the son of god the word and his taking the office of our Redemshon: he was firstt the word and then our rede[ ]mar and tuck flesh—and especially and much more doe I deny the consequence becase the euangelists so spake of him—therfore there is no deffrence betwixtt the etarnall generation of the son of god and oure being in christt—for in the same: jon: 1: 12: it is said he gaue beleuars power to become the sons of god which ware nott so if we ware Joynt sons with him by etarnall generation: nor is itt posible: tha[ ] a creature (as all saints are and no more—should be capable of the etarnall generation of the son of god: itt is blaspheemos pride so to spake or so to think—and thare fore to aply thos two scripturs which you ade to the saints goyntly is as imposable and blasphemas for then ware we coequall and coetarnall with god him seulf: for so is the natuarall son of god ther spoken of—

2·ly: your·2d. argementt to prue we are etarnally genearated with the son of god is: becase he is no othar ways the firstt than as he is the lastt therfore he the firstt) is no othar ways the son of god then (we the lastt) are: I answar you giue a fals interpritation of the textt: and wrestt itt to mainetain your corside herisy. for (first or alpha) is nott the etarnall son of god and last (or omego) the saints: and tharfore the same with the etarnall son of god: but the mening is thatt itt is the hy souaranity and dignyty of the deity to be the firstt fountaine and the lastt end: esay: 44: 6: and the same soufaranaity belounges to christt and no creture partaks with him in itt nithar is itt posable thay should

3:ly your 3d: argnentt to proue we are etarnally generated with the son of god is becase he is no othar ways genearated butt with Respctt to our nature wharof: firstt he is the head 2d: ly in him all fullness dwels for the soply of the body

I: ansuar: itt is a mostt unsound asertion so to say: for the etarnall generation of the son of god is with no Refrenc or Respectt to our nature—butt only to the blesed being of the famaly, who is infinitely and absolutely happy with outt any refrance to us: pro: 8: 30—Itt is true the offis of mediatarship which the son of god tooke is with respectt to our nature as head and fountaine of all fulnese for us

2: ly: the · 2d. head you speak to is to pru[ ] thatt we we share with christt in the same dignyti of opation which in my formar writing I denied and said · if we share with christt in all the excellencys of his opastion · then the saints are creatars and Redemars of the world: which consequenc you allow: and indeauor to prue that the same excellency[ ] of opastion beloungs to the saints as to christt: by this argementt: thatt which is proppor to the deity is sumtimes attributed to the humanity of christt, and the contrary—now christs humane nature and our naturs are the same: becase he was made sin for us · and tooke our infirmityes: and tharfore then you argue itt may be attributed to us also: and you proue thatt christs humane nature hath all power or omnipotence attributed to itt: Jon: 5: 17: and this omnipotence is somtimes attributed to christt: ps: 2: and sometimes to the saints: Re: 2 · 26 · 2[ ] · ps · 147 · 7 · 8 · 9 · and as this is attributed to the saints so is creation Redemsttion and so forth: you all so insartt (obitar) this afarmation thatt thatt christ dyed only in being made sin: and taking our infirmyties—

I: answar: 1: though the propparty of one nature is sume times attributed to the othar. yeatt itt beloungs nott to itt for the godhead is nott mortall nor the humanat[ ] etarnall omnipotentt

2d. ly: thar is thatt comunity of attributing their distinctt propartys. in christt be case thay make butt one parson—

3d. ly the saints are nott made one parson with christt: only one misticall body: and tharfore then nott the same Resone of mutall attributing the propartys of the deity to us:

4[d]:ly: and if thar be any thing attributed to the misticall body: which belongs to the head: onely thatt prufs nott thatt itt beloungs to the misticall body: no more then etarnity omnipotence and ubequity and so forth belongs to the humane-nature of christt: and mortalaty to the deuine: becase itt is in a communyti attributed to itt for the scripturs you make menshon of thatt in Jon: 5: 27: the athoraty of executing iudgmentt: is nott thare destinktly atributed to the humane nature for the argementt is thus: the son of god hath power to execute iudgmentt becaus he is the mediatar god and man and tharefore is this power comited to him: but yeatt I deni nott the poyentt you bring itt to prouef: only shue you thatt thes: places due nott destincktly prufe itt for thos othar scripturs whare mostt waite lieath—ps·2·9·Re: 2·26·27: ps: 139: 7·8·9:: itt is true thatt glorios things are spoken of the saints as dune by them: as being the enstriments of Christt to due them: and unto which he by his grace inabales tham: Butt yeatt I · due nott parseue thatt omnipotenci is attrebuted to the saints: which is the poyentt in hand: thatt as omnipotenc is attributed to the humane nature of christt: so itt is to the saints: though this is true: thatt christt doth sumtimes attribute thatt to his saints the enstriments which is proppar to himself the head: but that prues nott thatt it doth belong unto them: (as I said before) no more then that the deity is mortall: and for that which you insartt (on the by) I· deniett for christt died a nothar death · besids being made sin and taking · our: infarma[ ] heb: 10: 10·

3: the: 3[d] hed you spake to, you dislike my word, meritorios obedienc of christt: and your Resons are two:,: becaus christs word is abringing us to god. who ware afare of and att emnity rathar thae a bying anything of god and you quott: 1·cor·6·20: we are bought with a prise: in which prufe itt apears you much forgeatt your self as walle as in the nextt for you quott·2 cor·3·19: and thar is no such text in screptur I sopose itt to be your mistake—your: 2[d]: Resone is from: I-say: 27: 4·fury is nott in me: tharfore you say thar is emnity in us: nott in god: and tharfore taks awaye our emnity butt nedeath nott to pasifi god who is nott angry: I: answar:

1: true christt us home who ware afare of: and taks awaye our emnity: but he pasifieath gods ofended iustis too 1 Jon: 2: 1: 2 · and the: 4: 1 · 2d ly: itt is uery grosely erroneos to hold: that becase god sayeath fury is nott in him · against such as penitantt and Reconsiled in the blod of christt · or becase god hase nott theangar of a iudg: butt the angar of a louing fathar in all the chastiesments of his pepoll thatt tharfore god is nott angry with sinars: and thatt it is no part of christs Redemshon to pasifi gods angar: and purchase our our Redemshon: O: Richard take heade of that dredefull sentance: 2 · thesa: 2-11: god shall send them stroung delusions thatt thay should beleue a ly for thes things are flatly contrary to the truth of scripturs

4: the 4d: head you spak to is · inherentt grase and instituted worship both which you deny and affairme thatt thar is nothing butt christt: and your argements are: 3: and the fiastt is · if christt be the waye the truth and the liufe then thar is nothar truth nor liufe

2d ly because paule desirs and estems things nothing worthy to be knowne but christ—1 · cor · 2 · 2 · therfore he nithar desired nor estemed inherant grace: nor instuted worship: nor th[ ]ghtt itt worthy to be knowne: 3d: ly: if formed in us · gall: 4 · 19: then thar is know othar inhearentt grace or inst[ ]ted worship butt christt: I answar: firstt this generall answar may be geuen to all thos things itt followeth nott: 2d ly butt implies: firstt · for that place in Jon: 1: to saye thar is know way of instuted worship becase christt is the waye is a grouse consiquence: for christt as he is the way is nott opposite instituted worship: but hauth apoyented instituted worship the waye whare in he leads his pepoll as apears by all thos holy institushans of worship in scripturs: againe: 2dly: againe to say thar is no scripture or truth saue christt: becase he is the truth: is a nothur abollishing the book of god which mustt neads be much more acursed than ading to itt or taking from itt: againe · 3dly to say thar is no inhearentt grace be case christt is our life: is crose to the scripturs of truth and the truth of the thing: for thouf christt be the origanall the case and sostainar

and the gide of all grace yeatt he is nott the thing itt self itt cannott be for he has wroughtt a nue creature in us: 2 cor: 5: 17: and we mostt grow in grace and in the knolidg of christt: 2 pet: 3: 18: to the secand argementt I answar whan pale desiared to no nothing saue christt crusified itt is nott opasite to or a deniall of the knolidg and desiar of grace and instituted worship butt of human and carnall excelencys and his one Ritousenes: 3^{d}ly: Itt is true thatt christt is formed in us · butt doth itt follow thatt tharfore that ther is no in hearentt grace in us in no wise butt the contrary: whare euar christ dwells he sanctifiys: and *and changes them in to his one image:* 2 · cor · 3 · 18 · eph: 4: 20: to: 25—and thous haue I taken pains to gauthar up your discors in to plain uew and then breufely to answar itt and the good lord bles itt to the
Res willing to due any good I can
this: 4: of the: 10th *month* JOHN ELIOTT
1644

JUDGE SEWALL'S GIFTS IN THE NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY.

The Narragansett Country has long been noted as being the most diverse in religious opinion of all Rhode Island. "Here Liberty of Conscience is carried to an irreligious extreme," Dr. McSparran declares in the middle of the eighteenth century; and as early as 1701 nine Narragansett men write to Sewall of "divers erroneous sectaries and opinions in our colony which extend to the extinguishing of Christianity and exterminating Humanity." Many causes led to this condition. Narragansett was claimed under charter by both Connecticut and Rhode Island, so that there was conflict of authority, which kept the country in a turmoil until 1729. Beside this the actual land was claimed by different purchasers, the Pettaquamscutt Purchasers and the Humphrey Atherton Com-

pany, who both had deeds from Indiam Sachems covering in part the same ground. Both these purchases were made before 1660, and the difference not arranged till nineteen years later.* To this little corner of the new country came all the malcontents who could not be endured in more strictly regulated places, and religious extravagances of all kinds flourished.

But in the beginning it was not so. Godly men assisted in the first opening up of the wilderness. Roger Williams himself preached to the Indians at Smith's house at Wickford once a month for a long time. That he succeeded in making them understand something of his meaning is plain from Ninigret's answer to Mayhew, who requested leave to preach to his people. "Make the English good first," the sturdy chief replied. The Indians, as well as their honored teacher, were subject to the coercion of Massachusetts doctrines. Ninigret importuned Roger Williams to present a petition to the high sachems of England, "that they might not be forced from their religion, and for not changing their religion to be invaded by war;" as they had been threatened by Indians from Massachusetts, "that if they would not pray they should be destroyed.†

Roger Williams made frequent journeys through the country, and established a trading house, but it was not until the Pettaquamscutt purchase in 1657 that any attempt was made toward settling the country. The purchase took its name from the "great Rock" or the "Pettaquamscutt Rock" on Ninigret's land, overlooking the lake and river of the same name, just below the highest point of the Tower Hill range. The northern boundary of the purchase "beginneth two miles north from Pettaquamscutt Rock." The boundary is very inexact, for the line was to go north and northwest ten miles, and "from that the bound turns and runs west by south ten miles, or twelve miles on a square." ‡ Various confirmatory deeds were obtained from the Indian Sachems. One hundred and thirty-five pounds were paid in 1660; the next year thirteen coats and a pair of breeches seem to have been part of the

* "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 286, etc.
† "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 122.
‡ "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 276.

payment, and by 1661 the Purchasers appear to have been quite secure in their possession. The men interested in this colonization scheme were Samuel Willbore, Thomas Mumford, John Hull, John Porter, and Samuel Wilson.* William Brenton and Benedict Arnold joined them a little later, and they are called the seven purchasers. Of these men two were actual settlers in the purchase — Wilson and Mumford — while Brenton lived in Newport, and had easy access to Narragansett.

At the first recorded meeting of these Purchasers held in Newport, June 4, 1668, it was voted —

"That a tract of 300 acres of the best land and in a convenient place be laid out and forever set apart as an encouragement, the income or improvement thereof wholly for an orthodox person that shall be obtained to preach God's word to the inhabitants."†

This land was laid out on the east slope of Tower Hill, and had an eventful history.

Of the original Pettaquamscutt Purchasers, perhaps no one was a man of more note than John Hull of Boston, the mint-master, and treasurer of the colony. It was he who struck the pine-tree shillings, and some of his spare earnings went into the new investment. Our western mortgage system is by no means a new invention. Our own State was opened to civilization in much the same way, and the inability of the natives to comprehend private rights in land terribly complicated the situation.

In Newberry, about the time of the meeting of the purchasers in Newport, a young lad was growing up. Samuel Sewall was the son of Henry Sewall, a Massachusetts immigrant who came over in the thirties with cattle and sheep to seek his fortune. His father was well-to-do in England, but followed his son, "out of dislike to the English Hierarchy." After some years Henry Sewall married and took his wife and her parents back to England, where his eldest son Samuel was born at Bishop Stoke, March 28, 1652. Seven years later

* "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 276.

† "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 278.

Henry Sewall again came to New England, and in 1661 sent for his wife and five small children. On a July Sunday morning of that year, the boy Samuel was carried ashore in a man's arms. As early as 1667 his father brought him to Harvard to be admitted by Mr. Charles Chauncey—"the very learned and pious Mr. Charles Chauncey" Sewall calls him—and four years later he took his first degree, at the age of nineteen. Three years after, in 1674, he took his second degree. Hannah Hull, the daughter of the mint-master, was visiting in Cambridge and saw him. They were married the next year on the 28th of February, and Sewall records that his young wife confessed to him that she had then "set her affections" * on him. This was the marriage which had a great effect on the southern portion of Rhode Island, for Hannah Hull soon inherited her father's estates, and Samuel Sewall had the management of them.

Hawthorne tells the pleasant story of his wedding. The bridegroom had asked for no marriage portion, and after the ceremony great scales were brought in, and the buxom bride fairly weighed down with pine-tree shillings. He was indeed a remarkable young man, one to whom a father could gladly give his daughter. For some time after his marriage he seems to have been doubtful about his call for entering the ministry. He had large estates, and the decision was a difficult one. An entry of February 23, 1676–77, a year after his marriage, explains the state of the case. "Mr. Torrey spoke with my Father at Mrs. Norton's, told him that he would fain have me preach, and not leave off my studies to follow Merchandize. Note. The evening before Feb. 22, I resolved (if I could get an opportunity) to speak with Mr. Torrey and ask his Counsel as to coming into Church, about my estate, and the temptations that made me fear. But he went home when I was at the Warehouse about Wood that Tho. Elkins brought."† So the practical duties continually interfered, though several times he records preaching, when being afraid to look at the hour-glass, he "ignorantly and unwillingly" ‡ stood two hours and a

* "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., Introduction, p. 14.

† "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 36.

‡ "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 9.

half. He had an interest in surgery also, and spent a day with several others and a doctor "dissecting the middlemost"* of an Indian who had been executed the day before. The symptoms of various illnesses of the members of his family are entered in his Diary with the precision of a modern trained nurse. He was also a keen observer of human nature, as when he remarks that a young man whose case he describes, "notwithstanding all this semblance of compunction for Sin, 'tis to be feared his trouble arose from a maid whom he passionately loved," for when he had permission to go to see her, he "eftsoons grew well."†

Such was Samuel Sewall at twenty-five, learned, devout, shrewd, a careful man of business, a loving husband and father, giving promise already of his great usefulness. His first mention of Narragansett is of "that formidable engagement," on the Sabbath day, December 19, 1675, known as the Great Swamp fight. In 1686 Sewall seems to have had charge of his wife's inheritance, for he writes letters to Josiah Arnold and Thomas Mumford about a meeting of the purchasers, which he thinks is very "expedient and necessary," and complains that he "near lost" his "journey to Narragansett last time, as no meeting could be procured." So he suggests that each purchaser empower some one to act for him by letter of attorney. Major Walley of Bristol often acted for Sewall in this way. Allotments were made in 1692 when it was agreed "that for each division there should be seven papers numbered, rold up, put into a hat, shook, and a youth to give a lott to and in behalf of each proprietor, and each to have that lott in the several divisions as agrees with the number in their lot given them."‡ In this way the end of Point Judith fell to Captain Sewall as he was then called, and the next northerly portion adjoining to him "as assign of John Porter." Some land in Matoonuck also fell to him, and land bounded by the Saugatucket, probably including the land on which Peace Dale now stands, and land in the northwest corner of the purchase near "Yawcock ponds," in which name it is easy to recognize

* "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 21.

† "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 16.

‡ "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 279, etc.

our modern Yawgoo. At this meeting the "draftway" from the entrance of Point Judith Neck to Captain Sewall's land at the extreme point was ordered to be entered on the plat. The next year, 1693, Nathaniel Niles acted as Sewall's Attorney when land in "Matuenuck Neck" was lotted for. In 1704 there was another meeting when land on the Pettaquamscutt, land west of Sugar Loaf hill, and land in Matoonuck fell to Sewall. Perryville stands on this last allotment.* The Point-Judith land alone was twelve hundred acres, and the rest amounted to several times as much.

In spite of being an absentee landlord, Sewall interested himself warmly in the welfare of his tenants and the country in which they lived. As early as 1689–90 he writes to Major Walley asking him to go to Pettaquamscutt for him and act in his behalf. "'T is like they may not speak of dividing Point Judith Neck," he says. "If they find it nessisary I have the right to two-sevenths at least if not more, and in the Little Neck by the outset had more than half if not all till Sold one share to my Tenant Robt Hannah * * * As to selling of land, I would not sell any of my share in Great Point Judith, except you should find it of absolute nessisity pressed by all or the greater number of Proprietors. * * * If there be any motion of inviting a Godly, Learned Minister among them, I would have you bid up roundly in forwarding of it. I would willingly pay thirty or forty shillings per annum in money towards his maintenance, which I think would not be Inconsiderable, inasmuch as I dwell here myself and my rent amounts but to about five or six pounds yearly, if so much." † And again in November, 1691, he writes to Major Walley, "If Thomas Mumford will sell me his share of Point Judith Neck for the £75 he ows, I will formally make it over for the use of the Ministry forever and let said Mumford have what Mr. Brenton or other purshasers will advance towards it besides." ‡

Sewall took occasional journeys to Narragansett by way of Bristol, where his friend Major Walley lived, and Newport, crossing by the ferries. One such visit he made in the fall of

* "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 286.
† "Sewall's Letter Book," Vol. I., p. 106.
‡ "Sewall's Letter Book," Vol. I., p. 124.

1699. "Saturday, September 16th. Went to Thomas Hazard's and with him to Niles' mill; from thence to Point Judith." (Back again to Newport) "19th, Went over with Briggs Go with Thomas Hazard to Mattoonock to view the bounds and add to the heaps of stones at the three corners; go back and lodge on Boston Neck at Thomas Hazard's; 20th. ferry over to Rhode Island, get to Newport about one." *

He had had dealings with Thomas Hazard the year before, when he sold a large tract lying east of the Saugatucket, probably including the site of the present village of Peace Dale. An amusing entry in the diary seems to indicate that this sale was made in a fit of pique. The deed is dated April 28, 1698, but on the 7th of April of that year Sewall writes, "I acquainted Mr. Brenton that I had sold my 600 Acre Lot at Narragansett as supposing he had no mind to hire it, but was cold in the matter, going away to Rode Island and not perfecting the Lease, nor offering me any to sign, nor desiring me to stay till he should come back that I remember." † After this purchase there were other dealings with Thomas Hazard, who was "College Tom's" grandfather, and Sewall usually stayed with him on his visits to Narragansett.

It is characteristic of the man that he almost immediately set aside some of his land for public uses. He was greatly interested in the education of the Indians. As early as 1685, he writes to a relative in England that the best news he can send from America is that Mr. John Eliot, "through the good hand of God upon him, hath procured a second edition of the Bible in the Indian language." He inclined to a view that the Americans were the posterity of Abraham, but he adds "be they of any other extract yet I hope the time will come when they shall be delivered into the glorious Liberty of the sons of God. * * * Especially seeing 't is hoped the set time to favour Zion is very near come." ‡

Only three years after the first allotment of land comes the first deed of trust to John Walley of land in the northwest corner of the purchase. The agreement is between Samuel Sew-

* "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 501.
† "Sewall Papers," Vol. I., p. 475.
‡ "Letter Book," Vol. I., p. 22.

all, and Hannah, his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Hull, Esquire, of Boston, and Judith, his wife. The considerations are for *love, kindness* and *goodwill* to the "Inhabitants of the town of Pettaquamscutt in the Narragansett Country, otherwise called King's Province as well English as Indians and their posterity * * * for and towards the Encouragement of Literature and good Education, and the Maintenance of a learned, sober, and orthodox School-master in the said town," and five shillings paid by John Walley, which Sewall and his wife acknowledged the receipt of. The land is described at length and given in special trust to John Walley, who is to pay six-pence annually upon the first of May, if it shall be demanded, to the grantors, and the remaining rents and profits are to be employed "towards procuring, settling, supporting and maintaining a learned, sober, and orthodox person from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter to instruct the children and youths of the above mentioned town of Pettaquamscutt as well English there settled, or to be settled as Indians, the Aboriginals Natives and proprietors of the place; To read and write the English language and the Rules of Grammer." The deed provided for the surety of the trust and also that the schoolmaster shall be approved by Sewall and his wife or the survivor, and after their death by the Minister of the Third Church of Boston and the town treasurer. This minister and the town treasurer are to have the appointment of the "house or edifice" in which the schoolmaster is to "exercise his function." Thus early did this liberal man try to provide for the public good.

His efforts do not seem to have been fully appreciated at first, for as late as November 22, 1717, twenty-two years after the date of the deed, occurs this entry in Judge Sewall's diary: "Went to Major Walley's to show Mr. Brown of Narragansett the Deed for the School and the Certificate of its being Recorded in their Town. He Thank'd me for it, and Acknowledged their Error in not gratefully accepting it at first."* The deed is recorded in the North Kingstown Records, Volume II., page 167. In the same volume, a few pages earlier, is the

* "Sewall Papers," Vol. III., p. 149.

record of a gift which followed a year later, in 1696, which conveyed 500 acres, adjoining, to Harvard College, "for and towards the support and education at the said college, of such youths whose parents may not be of sufficient ability to maintain them there, especially such as shall be sent from Pettaquamscutt aforesaid, English or Indians."* Of this land Judge Potter, writing in 1835, says that it was sold by the college "a few years ago." President Eliot informs me that two scholarships exist from this foundation, each worth two hundred dollars a year.

Judge Sewall's desire that a godly minister should be settled in the purchase has been already noted. In 1701 a letter was sent him from Kingstown signed by nine men, setting forth their confidence "of the great and sincere zeal your honor hath for the maintaining, propagating and establishing the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in these American parts," and asking his help in sending them a minister. The writers "further presume to inform your Honor, that amongst the few persons affecting the ministry of the Gospel in our town, we can raise *annually* about fifty pounds towards the maintaining of a gentleman that is qualified for the work of the ministry." They go on to mention the ministerial land, which if it can be fairly used they argue "may conduce to the larger and more honorable living of the minister." The letter continues to describe such a man as is needed, "And now sir our humble and hearty address is to your honor to assist us in this destitute condition, and to procure some person who is eminent and endued with a spirit of moderation, and qualification to preach God's word amongst us. * * * Our dependance was much built upon your Honor's help and encouragement," they declare on first thinking of the matter. They request the honor "of a few lines touching the premises," and subscribe themselves his humble servants. Andrew Willet is the first to sign. Nathaniel Niles (Captain Niles of Point Judith) is among the nine who subscribe. He was Sewall's tenant, and Sewall signs himself in writing to him, "Your loving landlord." Potter mentions three ministers who had already been in Pet-

* "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 291.

taquamscutt, Mr. Woodward who came from Dedham in 1695, Mr. Danforth from Dorchester, and Mr. Henry Flynt.* How long these gentlemen stayed is not known, but the church was evidently in a "destitute condition" in 1701. There is no trace of a letter from Sewall to be found in reply to this application, but the matter had his practical consideration and Mr. Niles was sent to preach. The very next year comes the deed of land for a meeting-house which may well be considered the charter of the church in the Narragansett Country. It is dated Boston, September 23, 1702, addressed to all Christian people, and signed by Samuel and Hannah Sewall. It is recorded in the second volume of the South Kingstown Records (p. 153), and as far as I know has never been published. Sewall's impressive words may well inspire us of a later day, and in spite of the cumbrous phrasing carry their own weight and strength.

"To all Christian people," it reads, "for Divers good Causes and Considerations them thereto moving more Especially for the Earnest Desire they have that all such Religious Worship and ordinances as God hath Appointed in his word may be Received Offered and kept pure and Entire in Kings Town in the Narragansett Country in New England That the first day of the week may be Duly Observed as the Lord's Day and Christian Sabbath That the Canonical Scriptures may be Read and Expounded that the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper may be administered without The Pollution and Disgrace of Men's Devices; that Christ's Dissepline in his Church may be Practised Have given & granted * * * one acre bounded northerly by the Lane Leading across the hill Toward the ferry * * * unto Samuel Niles and his heirs forever for the Use of the Inhabitants of said Kingstown to build a Public Meeting House on: for their more convenient Assembling of Them Selves together for the Solemn Worship of God as above mentioned." †

Things moved slowly in those days when it was a two or three days journey to go to Boston, and the next reference to this deed is not till four years later. "By Mr. Niles' importu-

* "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 278.

† South Kingstown Records, Vol. II., p. 153.

nity, I set out with him for Narragansett," Sewall writes September 16, 1706. Then his office of peacemaker begins. "Tuesday and Wednesday spent in settling Bounds between Niles and Hazard and widow Wilson. At last all were agreed. I was fain to forego some Acres of Land to bring Niles and Hazard to Peace and fix a convenient Line between them." This having been settled he turns to his own affairs. "Thursday 19th. forenoon I got Mr. Mumford, the Surveyor, to go with us and we found out and renewed the bounds of an eighty acre lot just by Place's. Place went with us and assisted. After dinner went to Point Judith. Was pleased to see the good grass and wood there is upon the Neck." And then comes public business. "Friday, September 20th. go into the Quaker's Meeting House about thirty five feet long thirty feet wide on Hazard's ground which was mine. Acknowledged a deed to Knowles of eight acres reserving one acre at the corner for a Meeting House. Bait at Capt. Eldridge's, from thence to the fulling mill at the head of Coeset Cove and there dined."* This makes an interesting conjunction, the Quaker meeting-house on Hazard's land which had been his, and the lot given for the "presbetyral" meeting-house at the northern end of the same farm. The Friends were people of much importance in Narragansett, and in a way Sewall may be said to have been their temporal father, as far as housing is concerned, as well as of his own people.

August 17, 1714, Sewall writes to Jeremiah Dummer, whom he calls Mr. Agent Dummer, about his Narragansett property: "If any Motion should be made to disturbe the Narragansett Settlements endeavor to stay it until the Proprietors may be notified: Stop it entirely if you can. I have sold much of mine there to promote the peopling and Improvement of the country. Two or three good Houses are built upon Land purchased of me. Five Hundred Acres I have given toward the Support of a School there; and Five Hundred Acres to Harvard College by firm Deeds. I have a considerable Interest left which is in the very point of Point Judith containing about Twelve Hundred Acres. Capt. Hull,

* "Sewall Papers," Vol. II., p. 168.

my honored Father-in-Law, built, and settled Tenants, in the Narragansett Country long before I was related to him. He lost a good Tenant (Crofts) House, Barn, Stock in Phillip's War. I have Spent Hundreds of Pounds in Settling upon Point Judith. Fifteen pounds I paid Ninicraft for a Quit-Claim, though the Land had been purchased of others before, in Captain Hull's time, who was one of the Pettaquamscot purchasers. * * * You will use your Prudence Not to raise any Storm or Clouds, but to allay them if they arise."*

Mr. Samuel Niles, as has been mentioned, was in the purchase and apparently remained for some years. In 1711, Jahleel Brenton writes to Sewall that some persons from Kingstown want to have a small tract purchased near the meeting-house for a minister's house. "I shall be very glad if you would be pleased to join with me in the payment for it," Mr. Brenton says, and continues, "I should be glad if you would let me know what progress is made toward getting a good minister in Kingstown." The main point of the letter is to say that Mr. Niles left with him "Your deed of the 300 acre lot for the minister of Kingstown," and to point out that the deed is somewhat loosely constructed "for you must know that some persons are gaping after it already for a church of England minister."† This is amusing, as George Gardner deposed that in 1692 he heard the purchasers "debate in what manner they should confirm their predecessors gift" and Jahleel Brenton, who now thinks "it wants some words of greater force," said, "Gentlemen to give such a farm to the presbyterians and nothing to the church will soon be noised at home, and may be a damage to us. And therefore if you will be ruled by me, we will not express it to the Presbyterians but will set it down *to the Ministry*, and let them dispute who has the best title to it"!‡

Sewall's Letter Book contains a paper referring to this land in 1720, which he signs as if he were the only owner, though the other partners may have signed similar papers. It sets forth that the subscribers, the heirs of the Pettaquamscutt

* "Sewall's Letter Book," Vol. II., p. 33.
† "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 130.
‡ "Potter's History of Narragansett," p. 125.

Purchasers, take action in regard to the land for "the use of the Ministry, and support of Religion in Kingstown * * * as it has been and is now practised in the first Churches in Boston, according to the Congregational or Presbyteral way." This land was under the care of Rev. Samuel Niles, the paper continues, who had removed to Braintree, and was now leased. But not being used as it was designed,

"We Do, therefore, (reposing special Trust and Confidence in our friend Rowse Helms of Kingstown aforesaid, Esqr.) Commit the Care and Management of the said Ministerial Farm unto him the said Rowse Helms, desiring him to do what in him lyes to prosecute and pursue all such methods as he thinks will best answer our first Intentions of settling a Minister and promoting Interest of Religion according to the way or Manner aforesaid. As Witness our hands and seals this 25th. of June Anno Domini 1720." *

"(Signed) SAM'L SEWALL.

"SAMUEL TYLEY, JUN^R^

"LYDIA KAY."

This land was long in dispute, which was appealed to the king in council, who gave a final decision in favor of the Presbyterians. Mr. Torrey was Mr. Niles' successor after a long interval and the land was given over to him in 1752. The next records that are accessible relate to the formation of the *Presbyterian Society in the Pettaquamscutt Purchase* which was incorporated at the October session of the General Assembly, 1820, which in the next year authorized the sale of "certain lands in the Pettaquamscut purchase." The treasurer, James Helme, a descendant of Sewall's friend, Rowse Helme, in whom he reposed "special trust and confidence," reported, July 12, 1823, that fifteen lots had been sold, in all 279 acres, the twenty acres of glebe land being already in occupancy, and had brought $5,214.23. Deducting expenses, it left a fund of $5,080 to invest, which is duly recorded. The Society changed its name to the Congregational Society in the Pettaquamscutt Purchase, and is the Society connected with

* "Sewall's Letter Book," Vol. II., p. 113.

the Kingston Church. The "Ministerial Fund" is reported upon yearly. In 1878 it had reached the sum of $5,947.57, and a few years later is quoted at its old figure. Mr. Herbert J. Wells is the present treasurer, and administers this honored trust.

A few words remain to be said as to the present condition of the School fund. In 1736, both Judge Sewall and Major Walley being dead, the heirs of Major Walley made the land over to Sewall's eldest son, Samuel Sewall, subject to the trusts expressed in the original deed.*

About 1781 a schoolhouse was built at Tower Hill, on the lot given by Judge Sewall for a meeting-house, and in this building the Minister of the Third Church in Boston, and the Town Treasurer of Boston, who by the original deed were appointed to have the "allowing" of the schoolmaster after the death of Sewall and his wife, appointed the school to be kept. The school was continued there till 1819, when the minister and treasurer, after a full hearing of a petition of the inhabitants, decided it should be moved to Little Rest, now called Kingston. In May, 1823, the people of Kingston petitioned the General Assembly for a charter, which was granted at the same session. A month later a second petition was made praying that the land, which had been neglected and rented for a small sum, might be sold and the proceeds invested in safe funds and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Academy at Kingston. The Academy had long been supported by the people of Kingston, and the petition asking for the sale of the lands was drafted by Rev. Oliver Brown, the minister there. This petition was granted, and Elisha R. Potter, Robert F. Noyes, and Thomas S. Taylor were appointed a committee to sell the land. Mr. Noyes did not serve, but the others report in 1825 that they have invested $4,268 from the proceeds of the sale. The Trustees of the Kingston Academy, who made these statements† in 1836, were among the best men in the Narragansett Country,— Judge Potter, Thomas R. Wells, long the Cashier of the Landholders Bank,

* North Kingstown Records, Vol. IX., p. 115.

† A statement of facts in relation to the funds of the Kingston Academy, 1836, printed by E. A. Marshall, Providence.

Isaac Peace Hazard, John G. Clarke, and other men of standing, who might well congratulate themselves on rescuing and perpetuating the fund, and fulfilling the intention of the donor.

In 1852 George W. Blagden, Minister of the Third Church in Boston, and Frederick W. Tracey, the City Treasurer, acting under the power conferred on them by the original deed, appointed four South Kingstown men and their successors as a Board of Trustees for the fund, to perform all the powers and duties conferred upon them. Some years later (1868) the trustees petitioned the court for instructions. The original deed provided for the maintenance of "*a Learned Sober and Orthodox School Master,*" and the trustees wished to know if they might employ a suitable School *Mistress!* Having regard to the income of the fund the Supreme Court decided "that in order to carry out the instructions of the donors as nearly as present circumstances will admit," this might be done. The income was small at first and the teacher sometimes (as in 1851)* was allowed the privilege of receiving "the schooling of six scholars, in case he could get them from out of the purchase and the school should not be so full to receive them and not Discommode the school."

In 1886 the principal of the fund amounted to $7,000. This fund now yields about $350 a year, which the present trustees, of whom Mr. Herbert J. Wells is treasurer, administer for the benefit of the school. It is not a sufficient sum for the whole school year, and so the "Sewall School" is kept for a series of months, the district school following immediately after, with the same teachers and scholars.

So the pious intention of Judge Sewall still is carried out, and the "Love Kindness and Good will" of Samuel Sewall and Hannah, his wife, still shown to those he called "the Inhabitants of the Town of Pettaquamscutt in the Narragansett Country." In other places other aspects of Judge Sewall's character may be studied. Liberal as he was he yet shared in the prejudices of his time. He was carried away by his religious zeal; and how nobly did he confess his fault! But in Narragansett one can only think of him as the "learned, sober

* "Sewall Trustee Records," 1851.

and orthodox person" he wished his schoolmaster to be, a man full of love for his kind, a peacemaker, a rejoicer in other men's good works. By his liberality the meeting-house and the schoolhouse stood on the same lot, and not only in their day, but to our day has their influence continued. These were the gifts he made to stand forever, not only for good education, but that such "Religious Worship and ordinances as God hath Appointed in his word may be Received, Offered and kept pure and Entire in Kings Town in the Narragansett Country."

CAROLINE HAZARD.

MT. HOPE LANDS WANTED.

The document printed below shows that these Plantations wanted in 1679 the lands where King Philip lived and died, and that they meant to have them. The paper was found by the librarian in an envelope thus inscribed:

"Valuable Manuscript Memorial to King Charles II.

"Left with me several years ago, and not knowing the owner, I deposit the document with the R. I. Hist. Soc.

"JOHN R. BARTLETT

"Providence, April 7, 1871."

The following is all that can be deciphered of the original writing on the outside of the letter, yet with a knowledge of the subject and of the fact that John Cranston was the governor of the colony 1678–1680, we gain a pretty good idea of the meaning:

J[ ] Cranston Letter by ordr of
[ ] to ye king aug: 1679
[ ] to ye king &c

begging Mount Hope wch Cr[ ]
had petitioned for, and for wch the
King Expostulated with ym̄ yt they had
[ ] [him ?] notice of its Disposal

K K

LETTER.

Dread Souereign

Jn True Loyalty we most humbly Render yor Royall Majestie an Account of Our Receiueing Yor Gracious Letter to us by The hands of your faithfull Subiects Capt Randell Holden and Capt John Green bareing Date att Yor Royall Court att White hall ye 12 February 1678/9 and allso your Majesties Letter to your Collonyes—Massathusets Plymouth and Coneeticut Which Wee haue Taken [ ]iall [ ] to deliuer to yor L[ ]ll Gouernment [ ] to [ ] Royall Derections, & as to yor Royall Commands To us we [e] Chearfullness and aLacraty yeald Obedience and to The Utmost of Our abillaty and power shall so far as god Doth Enable us Readily & faithfully be obedient To your Royall Commands formerly & now & allso to such as Your Majestie in Your Wisdome and Justice shall please for The Future to Lay upon us for The Maintaining & Upholding Yor honour & Jnterest and The good and Weal of yor Majesties Collony of Road Jsland & Prouidenc[ ] Plantations in New England Jn America, and Concerning The Late warrs With The Indians We Rendr Yor Majestie This

Account Jt began Jn June 1675 And brooke forth between Sachem Phillep and ye Collony of New Plymouth And was Prosecuted by The Three United Collonyes; as they Tearme Themselues And afterwards Seuerall Othere Nations of the Jndians Ware [ ] Jn [ ] said War whereb[ ] [m]any or most of [ ] Maje[ ] [ ] Jn Those parts ware Greatly Distres[ ] And Rueined but This Yo^r^ Majesties Collony Not being Concerned Jn the said War Only as nessessaty Required for the Defence of There Liues And what They Could of there Estates and a[ ] Contreymen and fellow subjects Did with Our boates and Prouissions assi[ ] and Releiue Our Neighbours we being noe Otherewise Concerned Cannot at Present Rend^r^ Yo^r^ Majestie a full and Ample Account of these Affair[ ] Only This We Are bold to Jnform Yo^r^ Majestie y^t^ Sachim Phillep the Be[ ]ner of this war was slaine in Mount hope Neck where ye War began by an Jndian belonging to this Your Majesties Collony he was One of a Smal[ ] Company Und^r^ The Command of a Capt of Road Jsland in this Yo^r^ Majesties Collon[ ] who was Then in y^t^ Engagement with a Capt of Plymouth forces as Vollu[ ]es & most Gracious souereigne we humbly beg your pardon for O[ ] [R]ness in Not Giueing Your Majestie An A[ ]ount [ ]able) of these wars and Troubles in hopes for The future we shall be more Car[ ]full and Obserueant And Concerning That Tract of Land Called Mounthope neck that belonged to Sachem Phillep And adhearents and ware Conquere[ ] by your Majesties Subjects of New England in The La[ ] Jndian Warr The Contents Thereof is about 7000 Acres a Plat Thereof we have Caused To be Taken and here with Presen[ ]s to your Royall Majesti[ ] The soile Thereof for The most part is fertill ye Ualla Js Esteemed to be 3000 li Sterling as now Jt Js being Uncultiuated ye Scituation Whereof being On The Eastward of Narraganset bay & we humbly Conceiue by Yo^r^ Majesties Ginerous Charter Granted the Easterly bounds Whereof Extendeth Jt self To The Eastward of The said bay 3 English Miles Within which Lemits the said Lands Called Mounthope Neck Or the Greater part Thereof Js Scituate but Jt was by Yo^r^ Majesties Honourable Commisioners Within These parts

of Yor Majesties Territoryes Setled To be Under The Gouerment of Yor Majesties Collony of New Plymouth Untill Yor Majesties Pleasure ware furthere Known

And Most Dread Souereign We Jn all humble Manner Jmplore & beg Your Excellents Majestie Jn Your Gracious Clemency & Wisdome to Take the Present Condition of Your poore subiects of This Yor Majesties Collony of Road Jsland and Prouidence Plantations & Kings Prouince into yor Consideration yt Those Land being Within The Lemits of Yor Gracious C[ ] to us: allso Setled upon us by Yor honourable Com-[ ]sioners And [. . . . . .] [ ]nited [ ] Confederate Collonyes as they Tearme Themselues haue [ ] To Ensult Ouer Yor Loyall People And haue forbiden us The Exercise of Yor Royall Pleasure as To the Gouermt Thereof, And allso haue as we are Jnformed Consulted to Dispose of sd Prouinc Lands As there Conquest Though we know such Lands are Only to be att Yor Royall Pleasure wh[ ] was The Natiues (Unpurchased by The Jnhabitants of this Yor Majestie[ ] Collony.)

& That Your Majestie will please Jn Your Benigne fauour & boun[ ]y to Giue and Grant Unto us ye Priueledge and Libertyes of the free and Cleare Enjoyment & Possession of all Those Lands by Your Majesties Subjec[ ] of this Collony formerly Legaly Purchased by them of the Natiue Jndians That Thereby Yor Majesties Subjects may be better Enabled to yeald all [. . . . . .] Author[ ]ty [ ] Collony not Doubting yor Majestie in yor Princely Clemency [ ] be Pleased to Encourage The Setlement And Jncrease of This Yor Majesties Collony And be Greaciously Pleased to Understand That many of the Youth and Otheres of This Your Majesties Collony haue bin Constrained for want of Lands to Remoue Themselues And Estates Unto Othere Collonys to Great Weakening And Jmpouerjshing of This Yor Majesties Collony; The Youth of This Collony being Undisposed to Liue Undr Any Othere Gouernment being Naturally Jnclined Unto True Loyalty as was and Js Three predicessors Who Euer had a Loathing to any usurped power Repugnant to Your Royall Pleasure and Au-

thoraty; And Therefore humbly beseech Yo^{r} Majestie That such of This Yo^{r} Collony that want Settlement may be Supp[ ]ed Out of Those Vacant Lands Unsettled in Yo^{r} S^{d} Prouince before any O[ ] and [ ] May be Enioyed upon the same Tearmes As Js Expre[ ]t in [ ] Gracious Charter to us; And Dread Souereigne we in all humble a[ ] bounden Duty prostrate Our Reall True hartty and Thankfull Acknowled[ ]ment Unto Yo^{r} Sacreed Majestie for all there former and present Roya[ ] Fauours and bounty to us there poore Subiects of this Yo^{r} Collony Soe Often and Soe Greaciously Extended Which we hope will still be Continue[ ] and allso Our humble thankfull Returnes Unto Yo^{r} Majestie for Those Your Gracious fauours On Our behalf Oforded to Our honoured Neighbours and frinds (Capt R H and Capt J G) and we Returne h[ ] praisses to god Allmighty for Yo^{r} Majesties Wonderfull Preseruations and Deliuerance Late from ye hellesh Conspiracy and p[ ] AGainst the Life of your Sacred Majestie and the Subuersion of The Christian Religion Jn yor Kingdome With Our harty prayers to God to Grant Your Majestie A Long happy and Prosperouse Reign we humbly Prostrate Ourselues and Liues to your Majesties feet and Jn bounden Duty Remaine Your Majesties Most Loyall faithfull Subiects & humble Seruants Signed in ye Name and by Order of the Genirall Assembly of yor Royall Majesties Collony of Road Jsland & Prouidence Plantations

Rhoadisland August 1th 1679 JOHN C[ ]s[ ]

Uera Copia Exam^{d}
NATH^{LL} CODDINGTON assis

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

SOME BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS. ABSTRACT OF MAIN ITEMS.

Deacon PHILIP WALKER of Rehoboth, Mass., having died, the Court of New Plymouth, in 1680, divided to wife Jane, administratrix, and eldest son Samuel, sons Philip and Ebenezer, Henry Sweet and wife Elizabeth, Abraham Perrin (for his wife), and to Mary and Martha Walker. Part of receipts were dated much later, as Philip and Ebenezer Walker, in 1702, "being now of age."

NOTE. He married Jane Metcalf[2] (Michael[1]). He died 1679, Aug. 21.

Captain SAMUEL WALKER[2] (Philip[1]) of Rehoboth, Mass. Division of estate 1713, March 19. Widow Elizabeth, eldest son Samuel, second son Timothy, third son Peter, Noah Perrin in right of wife Patience, Ephraim Walker, fourth son, Martha Walker, youngest daughter, Benjamin Walker, youngest son.

NOTE. He married (1st) Martha Ide, 1681, Nov. 11.

PHILIP WALKER[2] (Philip[1]) of Rehoboth, Mass. Will dated 1739, March 15; will proved 1739, March 18. He mentions sons James, Philip, Daniel, Stephen, Nathaniel; daughters Esther Avery, Sarah Holdrige, Mary Robinson, Jane Newman.

NOTE. He married (1st) Mary Bowen,[2] 1687, Dec. 31 (Richard,[2] Richard[1]). He married (2d) Sarah ——.

EBENEZER WALKER[2] (Philip[1]) of Rehoboth, Mass. Division of estate 1724, March 18. Wife Dorothy, eldest son Caleb, youngest son Ebenezer, eldest daughter Joanna Carpenter;

other daughters, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Martha (youngest).

NOTE. He married Dorothy Abel, 1703, October. He died 1718, March 13.

ROBERT WHEATON of Rehoboth, Mass. Will dated 1687, Oct. 2; proved 1696, Feb. 24. He mentions wife Alice, eldest son Joseph, sons Jeremiah, John, Obadiah, Ephraim, Benjamin, son Samuel's children, and daughters Bethiah, Hannah and Mary.

JOHN WHEATON [2] (Robert [1]) of Swanzey, Mass. Will dated 1736, May 26; proved 1737, Aug. 1. He mentions wife Elizabeth, son Joseph, heirs of sons James, Samuel and John (deceased), son Isaac, grandson William Hix, granddaughter Elizabeth Chase (daughter of son John).

NOTE. He married Elizabeth Thurber [2] (John [1]).

EPHRAIM WHEATON [2] (Robert [1]) of Rehoboth, Mass. Will dated 1729, May 29; proved 1734, May 10. He mentions wife Hannah, sons James, Ephraim, Robert, Daniel, daughters Abijah, Mary, wife of Richard Bullock, Hannah, wife of Isaac Brown, Alice, wife of Daniel Barney, Freelove, wife of Josiah Barney.

NOTE. He married (1st) Mary Mason [2] (Sampson [1]), 1684, Jan. 7. She died 1727, Nov. 16, and was mother of his children.

COOK WILLS, &c.

WALTER COOK, of Mendon, Mass. Will 1693, Jan. 18; proved 1698, Jan. 6. He mentions wife Katharine, eldest son John (homestead, etc., after wife, and great bible), daughter Hannah, sons Samuel and Nicholas, daughter Experience.

NOTE. He died 1696, January 5. His wife, Katharine, died 1696, January 3.

JOHN COOK [2] (Walter [1]), of Mendon, Mass. Administration 1718, Oct. 29, to widow Naomi, and son John. Three other children's births were recorded; viz., Jonathan, Catherine and Naomi. His wife was Naomi Thayer [3] (Ferdinando [2], Thomas [1]).

SAMUEL COOK [2] (WALTER [1]), of Mendon, Mass. Administration 1752, Sept. 25, to son Samuel, as oldest two sons did not live "in this province." Administration 1767, Jan. 15, on estate of Samuel Cook [3], son of Samuel [2] (Walter [1]), was given to brother Walter Cook, as Ebenezer Cook, of Glocester, Providence County, older brother of Samuel, refused administration. Division was made to following heirs: Ebenezer Cook, Lydia Cook, Hannah Taft, heirs of Experience Aldrich, deceased, heirs of Joseph Cook, deceased, and Walter Cook. The births of all these children of Samuel Cook, Sr., were recorded between 1682 and 1701, except Joseph's. Samuel Cook, Sr.'s wife was Lydia ———.

NICHOLAS COOK [2] (WALTER [1]), of Mendon and Bellingham, Mass. Administration 1730, Dec. 24, to son Nicholas. Nicholas Cook, Sr., born 1660, Feb. 29, married Joanna Rockwood. His ten children's births were recorded between 1685 and 1710.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

JOHN BROWN'S EAST-INDIA SHIP, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

In Miss Kimball's *The East India Trade of Providence*, pp. 29–30, the fact is recorded that the *President Washington*, one of the first of the Providence East-Indiamen, made but one voyage out for her owners, Messrs. Brown & Francis, and was then sold in Calcutta. It now appears that she did not end her historical career at that point, but figured a little later in an English *cause célèbre*. The following facts, derived from a recent volume of the (English) *Dictionary of National Biography*, and showing the subsequent history of the vessel, may be new and interesting to Rhode Island Readers. They are taken from the biographical notice of Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham, who in 1806 conquered the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres.

"In December, 1791 he purchased and fitted out at a cost of about £20,000 an American ship, the *President Washington*, whose name he changed to *Etrusco*. In her he went to China,

took on board a cargo to the value of nearly £50,000, the joint property of himself and two merchants, apparently French, the freight of which, to the amount of £40,000, was entirely his own. On arriving at Ostend, in 1793, the *Etrusco* was seized by the English frigate *Brilliant*, brought into the Thames, claimed as a prize for having French property on board, and condemned as a droit of admiralty, apparently for illegal trading in contravention of the East India Company's charter. Popham's contention was virtually that he had rendered important services to the company and that his voyage was sanctioned by the governor-general in council. The case was the subject of prolonged litigation. Not until 1805 did Popham receive a grant of £25,000 as a compensation for the loss of about £70,000."

A discussion of the case will be found in Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates* for February 11, 1808.

IMPROMPTU.

The Newport Mercury of July 23, 1799, has the following:

"IMPROMPTU."

By Hon. Charles James Fox.

Mrs. Montagu, disputing with Mr. Fox, who was at one of her parties, concluded with telling him that she did not regard him three skips of a louse, on which he took up the pen and wrote the following epigram:—

A lady once told me, and—in her own house,
That she did not regard me three skips of a louse—
I forgive the dear creature, whatever she said,
For a woman will talk of what runs in her head.

The following announcement will be read with interest more than a century after the play was performed here in Providence. The large placard presents a most attractive appearance. None of us would object to witnessing such a play, even on the old site since occupied by a church. For light on the Providence Theatre of that early date, readers are referred to Mr. Charles Blake's admirable sketch of the Providence Theatre, a copy of which is in this society's library.

NEW THEATRE,

PROVIDENCE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 16th, [1795]
Will be preſented, a TRAGEDY (written by ADDISON) never performed here, called

CATO.

	CATO,	Mr. *Hallam.*
	SEMPRONIUS,	Mr. *Godwin.*
	SYPHAX,	Mr. *Prigmore.*
	PORTIUS,	Mr. *Patterſon.*
	MARCUS,	Mr. *Harper.*
	LUCIUS,	Mr. *Copeland.*
	DECIUS,	Mr. *Wools.*
And	JUBA,	Mr. *Hallam*, jun.
	LUCIA,	Mrs. *Metchler.*
And	MARCIA,	Mrs. *Harper.*

SENATORS, GUARDS, MUTINEERS, &c. by the reſt of the Company.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A favorite PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT,
(in Groteſque Characters) never attempted here, called

The Witches:

OR,

The Enchanted Cauldron.

With entire new Muſic, Dreſſes, Scenery, Machinery, and other Decorations.

	HARLEQUIN,	Mr. *Hallam*, jun.
	PANTALOON,	Mr. *Godwin.*
	CLOWN,	Mr. *Miller.*
	LOVER,	Mr. *Patterſon.*
	WAITER,	Mr. *Tompkins.*
	LAMPLIGHTER,	Mr. *Prigmore.*
	1ſt WITCH,	Mr. *Harper.*
	2d WITCH,	Mrs. *Miller.*
	3d WITCH,	Mrs. *Godwin.*
	4th WITCH,	Mrs. *Tompkins.*
	GENII,	Mrs. *Mechtler.*
	MAGICIAN,	Mr. *Wools.*
And	COLOMBINE,	Mrs. *Harper.*

To conclude with a DANCE *by the Characters.*

The Doors in future, will open at half paſt Five, and the Performance begin preciſely at half paſt Six o'Clock.

Nights of Performance will be on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, *and* FRIDAYS.

TICKETS, and Places for the Boxes, to be had in the THEATRE, of Mr. *Copeland*, every Day of Performance, from Nine to Twelve, A. M. and from Three to Nine, P. M.

BOXES, *One Dollar;* PIT, *Three Quarters of a Dollar*, and GALLERY, *Two Shillings and Three Pence.*

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

NEWSPAPERS AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

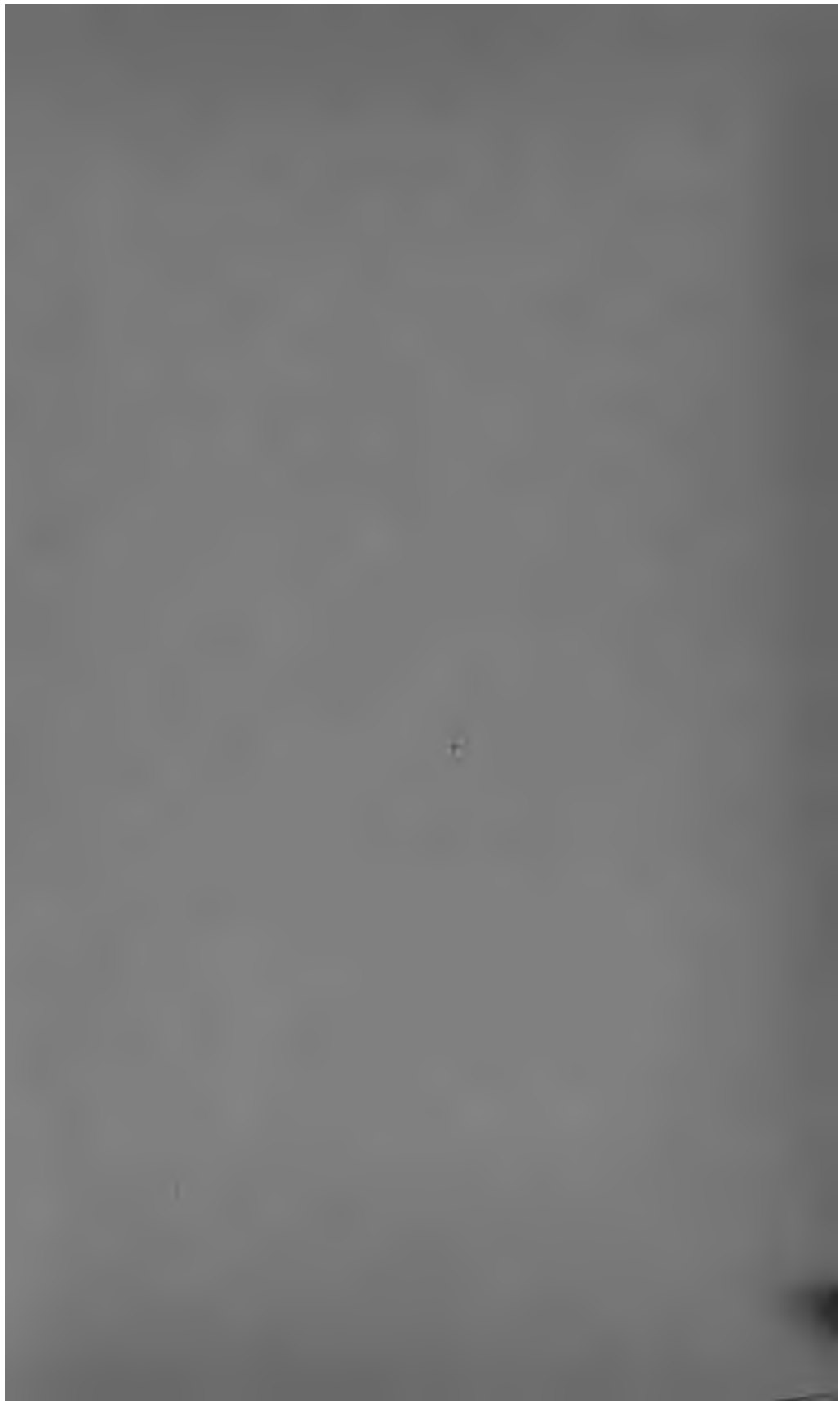
Newspapers as historic material are not readily overestimated. The founders of this society early showed their appreciation of this department of their library. Through their efforts the society is now possessed of valuable sets of newspapers printed in the last century and the first half of the present century. The importance of these works is now well understood by students of history who visit the newspaper-room and publish the results of their researches.

It is a credit to our General Assembly that it adopts the policy of the founders of this society and secures for future generations a supply of this kind of material. We point with pride to the set of the first newspaper printed in the Providence Plantations, a sketch of which appeared in the last issue of Volume V. of our quarterly. The first article in this number of our quarterly is a sketch of the second newspaper printed here.

Our energies are now directed to bringing together all the numbers we can find of the oldest newspaper in the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, *The Newport Mercury.* In this task we are beset with many difficulties; but we rejoice in being able to say *where* the best set in existence can be found. We have urged Mr. Bliss, the Librarian of the Redwood Library, to give us a report of its set of the *Mercury* and we hope he will soon comply with our request.

Meanwhile we ask our friends in every direction to help us by sending to this cabinet all the numbers of the *Mercury* they can spare.

But to the society's *historical manuscripts* we point with most pride. Yet we are humiliated when we see how they have been neglected. Only experts are competent to repair, classify, copy, catalogue and index these manuscripts. The work is now begun and we earnestly entreat our friends to furnish the means of carrying it forward. In this way they will render valuable aid to the cause of Rhode Island history.



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PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

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AMOS PERRY.

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Publication Committee:

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, AMASA M. EATON,
AMOS PERRY.

This quarterly is issued on the first of April, July, October and January, at $1.00 a year; single numbers, 50 cents each. A few sets of the quarterly (five volumes, uniformly bound) can be obtained at the cabinet at $1.40 a volume.

MUSTAPHA, SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

See pages 147, 154.

EARLY COMMERCIAL SIGNS AND FIRMS OF PROVIDENCE.

HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS, TABLETS AND MONUMENTS.

By the Editor.

Attention is first called to such commercial signs and firms of Providence as are found in connection with advertisements inserted in the first two bound volumes of the old *Providence Gazette*, covering a period of about eight years, from 1762 to 1769. I have chosen these early signs and firms as the subject of this paper because I regard them as both interesting and instructive. They give some idea of how business was conducted in their day, and of certain habits and customs that then prevailed. I give the name of the sign of which I speak, and of its owner, and the date of its first appearance in the *Gazette*, together with so much of the accompanying advertisement as shows how, when, and by whom the sign was used. While the advertisements are usually printed in successive issues of the *Gazette*, I give each one of them, or a part of each, with the date of its first insertion in the *Gazette*.

At the period when these commercial signs were most in vogue, the three best-known localities in the town were probably the State House, built in 1759, and often called the Court House, the Market House, and the Great Bridge. Next to these structures in importance as points of observation were the commercial signs that constitute the subject of this paper. They indicated respectively localities. The names of streets, roads and avenues were comparatively little known or talked about. A part of Westminster Street was for a long time called Back Street, and many other unattractive names were used.

The *Gazette* office was in every case said to be *opposite* or *near* either the Court House, the Market House, or the Great Bridge. The *Gazette* was begun "near the State House," so represented probably because that was well known and was one of the most central business localities in the town at that time. The signs to which attention is called are named in the same order as they are given in the *Gazette*. The phraseology, including spelling, capitals and punctuation points, is taken from the *Gazette*.

Our attention is first called to the

SIGN OF THE PESTLE AND MORTAR,

given in the *Gazette* of Oct. 20, 1762, as follows :—

To be sold By Samuel Carey At the Pestle And Mortar, the West Side of the Bridge, in Providence, at the Shop lately occupied by Doctor Bass: A Fresh and general Assortment of Medicines, chymical and galenical, etc.

NOTE.— Dr. John Bass was a graduate of Harvard College, 1737; was a Congregational minister; had been settled over a church in Connecticut; was pastor of the First Congregational Society of Providence from 1752 to 1758. His health failed. He studied and practiced medicine, and finally kept a drug store. While in this business he died on the 24th of October, 1762, in the 46th year of his age. The *Gazette* of October 30th of that year contains an obituary notice in which he is commended as a Christian gentleman and a scholar.

The meaning of *chymical* and *galenical* is indicated in the subsequent part of the advertisement. If Dr. Bass took the doses that were described and offered for sale in his shop, it is a wonder that he reached his 46th year, though his death is attributed by the newspaper to Divine Providence.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

October 20, 1762.

Lately Imported from London and Bristol, And to be Sold (only for ready Money) By James Greene, At his Shop at the Sign of the Elephant, Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest

Rates A Large and Complete Assortment of Braziery and Cutlery Wares, with every other Kind of goods made in Brass, Steel, Iron, Pewter, etc.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

October 30, 1762.

To be Sold, very reasonable, by Joseph and Wm. Russell, at their Shop at the Sign of the Golden Eagle, near the Court House. Cotton Velvets of all Colours. Broad-cloths of all Colours. Tea, Raisins, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spices, etc.

NOTE.—This house, now 118 North Main Street, was built by Joseph and William Russell in 1762. It was owned and occupied by the late Zachariah Allen about the middle of this century, and has since been raised and occupied as Hotel Clarendon.

SIGN OF THE BOY AND BOOK.

November 20, 1762.

Knight Dexter, At his Shop in Providence, At the Sign of the Boy And Book; Continues to sell at the very lowest Prices, for Cash, either Old Tenor, or the Lawful Money of this Colony, and Connecticut, at the Exchange of Twenty-three and one Third for One.—Broad Cloths, German Serges, Chocolate, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Rum, etc.

NOTE.—The Knight Dexter above referred to was the father of the great benefactor of Providence who bore the name of Ebenezer Knight Dexter. His shop was where the old Providence Tavern was long kept, and where Thomas W. Rounds' harness manufactory now stands. In the *U. S. Chronicle* of June 10, 1784, he had "THE SIGN OF THE STABLE AND HORSES" "opposite Messeurs. Joseph and William Russell. Food for the Hungry, Drink for the Thirsty, and a Home for the weary Traveler."

SIGN OF THE LION.

January 29, 1763.

Thomas Pelham Near the Sign of the Lion, in Providence,

makes up and sells cheap for cash, in small or large Quantities, The best Cut, Pigtail, and Roll Tobacco.

SIGN OF THE CROWN.

June 25, 1763.

Richard Olney takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has lately set up a Tavern at his House at the Sign of the Crown, opposite to the Court House in this Town, where all the Gentlemen and Ladies that travel this Way may be entertained in the best Manner at the cheapest Rates, and be Kindly welcomed for their Money. N. B. He has also the best Keeping for Horses.

SIGN OF MUSTAPHA, SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
(Later, Turk's Head.)

July 9, 1763.

Smith and Sabin, Hereby notify their Customers and others, that they have entered into Partnership, and have opened their new Shop called the Sultan, at the Sign of Mustapha, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, at the Corner near the East [Is it not west?] End of Weybosset Great Bridge, in Providence, where they have a complete Assortment of European, East and West India Goods, which they will sell at the very lowest Rate, besides using their Customers in the most obliging Manner.

THE SIGN OF SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD.

July 9, 1763.

Providence, in New England: Printed by William Goddard, at his Printing-Office, just removed to the Store of Judge Jenckes, near the Great Bridge, and published at his Book Shop, just above it, at the Sign of Shakespeare's Head, at both which Places Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Letters of Intelligence for this Paper, will be thankfully received, and where a Variety of Books, and all Kinds of Blanks, may be had at a cheap Rate.

All Business in the Printing Way, for Gentlemen in this Colony, the Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecticut, will be correctly, expeditiously, and reasonably performed.

NOTE.—This sign is distinctly remembered by Mr. Charles Danforth and some other persons still living. It was erected upon a pole eight or ten feet high on the sidewalk in front of what is now 21 Meeting Street. Here William Goddard established the *Providence Gazette*, October 20, 1762. The *Gazette* office was represented to be "opposite the Court House," until July 9, 1763, when Shakespeare's Head was first mentioned, and it is a singular coincidence that in the same number of the *Gazette* appeared Smith & Sabin's commercial sign called "Turk's Head." Mr. Goddard unquestionably knew what kind of a sign he wanted, and John Bower, an ancestor of recent sign painters, has been accredited as its carver.

SIGN OF THE HAT.

October 8, 1763.

Simeon Thayer, Peruke maker in Providence, Hereby informs the Public, that at his Shop at the North end of the Town, adjoining to Capt. Nathaniel Balch's House, at the Sign of the Hat, the following sorts of Wigs, viz. Bag, Paste, Brigadier, Scratch, Dress and Tye. and all other Sorts of Wigs when spoke for, shall, with the quickest Dispatch possible, and after the best and newest Fashion, be made by him and Michael Cumings, Perukemaker, late from London, who now lives and works at the Peruke-making Trade with him the said Simeon Thayer.

Also the said Michael Cumings undertakes to cut and dress Gentlemen and Ladies Hair, not only in and after the neatest and newest Manner and Mode as practised in London; but also to the full Content and Satisfaction of such Gentlemen and Ladies, as shall think proper to employ him to cut and dress their Hair.

NOTE.—The Simeon Thayer here spoken of was born in Mendon, Mass., in 1737. He served an apprenticeship in Providence as a wig maker from 1756 to 1760, and took an active part in the French and Indian War. In 1761 he returned to his old business as a wig maker in Providence and purchased an estate on Stamper's Hill. In 1775 and 1776 he had command of a company in Col. Christopher Greene's Reg-

iment during the expedition to Quebec, and his Journal kept during that campaign constitutes a part of volume VI. of this society's Collections. After the War of the Revolution he kept several years a stage-tavern on Constitution Hill, called "The Montgomery" in honor of the lamented General Montgomery, commander of the expedition in which he took an active part. The Montgomery was long the headquarters of the Boston stage as shown by newspaper and other notices of that period.

SIGN OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

Taken from the *U. S. Chronicle*, December 22, 1784.

Simeon Thayer, At the North End of Providence, Wishes, in a Manner the most respectful, to acquaint, as well the Public in general as his former Customers in particular, that he hath resumed the Inn-Keeping Business, at his former House, situated between Mr. Benjamin Thurber's Store, at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, and the well known Liberty-Tree, the Sign of General Montgomery; where he flatters himself every necessary, comfortable and convenient Supply will be found, to the Satisfaction of the Stranger and others, who may honor him with their Custom.—Particular Attention will be paid to the Stabling, and every other Part of his Employment; and the least Favour gratefully received.

NOTE.—Captain Thayer died on his farm in Cumberland, October 14, 1800. His remains were brought to Providence and interred in the North Burial Ground.

SIGN OF THE BOOT.

January 7, 1764.

Robert Perrigo, Cordwainer, At the Sign of the Boot, at the North End of the Town of Providence: Makes Boots and Shoes after the neatest and most Genteel Manner, which he sells very reasonable.

N. B.—Said Perrigo has the best of Butter to sell by the small Quantity.

SIGN OF THE HAT.

January 7, 1764.

To be sold By Nathaniel Balch, at the Sign of the Hat, near Capt. Joseph Olney's in Providence: A neat and beautiful Assortment of enamell'd Stone Ware: Wine and Cyder Glasses etc.

SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR.

April 28, 1764.

William Earl, who formerly kept the Sign of the White Bear, in Newport, now keeps the same Sign in Broad street, above the Court House, where Gentlemen may be entertained. N. B. Said Earl keeps a good stable.

NOTE.— Where was Broad Street above the Court House?

SIGN OF THE BLACK BOY.

November 17, 1764.

Jonathan Russell, Informs the Public, that he has opened a Shop on the West Side of the Great Bridge, in Providence, at the Sign of the Black Boy, opposite to Capt. George Jackson's, where he has to sell, at the most reasonable Rate for Cash, a neat Assortment of European and other Goods. Also, choice West India and New England Rum, Melasses, Sugar, Flour, Salt, Indigo, Tea, Coffee, etc. etc.

NOTE.—The Sign of the Black Boy indicated at a later period in Providence journalism a slave, and was usually placed at the head of an advertisement for either the sale or the capture of a male slave.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

December 15, 1764.

To be sold by Joseph Olney Jr. at the Sign of the Golden Ball, at the North End of the Town of Providence very cheap for Cash: An Assortment of Hard-Ware, etc.

NOTE.— The Mansion House on Benefit Street once had a golden ball as its sign, and was called the "Golden Ball Inn."

THE ELM TREE.

February 9, 1765.

Just come to hand and to be sold, by Benjamin Thurber, At the North End of Providence, a little below THE ELM TREE: Choice geese and other fowl feathers; good Bohea tea, coffee, and sugar; melasses, and N. England Rum; flour raisins; starch, etc.

SIGN OF THE BUNCH OF GRAPES AND LION.

September 13, 1766.

Just Imported and to be sold very cheap, for cash only, at Benjamin and Edward Thurber's Shop, at the Signs of the Bunch of Grapes and Lion, in North Providence: [elsewhere North End of Providence] A general Assortment of English and Indian Goods etc.

NOTE.— This bunch of Grapes is referred to in a work entitled, "A Glance at the town of Providence in 1812 By Henry Coggswell Knight revised and annotated by William R. Staples with letters by Sylvester S. Southworth, Providence, 1866." This book, which is owned and admirably bound and illustrated by our associate, Mr. Albert V. Jencks, has been loaned to the writer since he supposed his paper completed. Here is found a source of valuable information for which a grateful acknowledgment is hereby made. The work contains the following reference to Thurber's bunch of grapes in the concluding lines of Jonathan Cady's rhyming advertisement:—

"A bunch of grapes is Thurber's sign,
A boot and shoe is made on mine,
My shop stands in Bowen's lane
And Jonathan Cady is my name."

A custom with some people in that period was to furnish the material with which their boots and shoes were made.

Cady, who moved from Bowen's lane to Cady Street, once sent to a customer the following doggerel:—

"Polly Burr, why don't you stir,
And bring that leather on,
You heard me speak, I said last week
Those shoes, they must be done."

This bunch of grapes is now well preserved in the historical cabinet. The Gladding bunch was of a later date.

SIGN OF THE BRIGANTINE.

September 13, 1766.

The Public are hereby informed that the Business of Butchering in the best and most expeditious Way, is carried on, by Benajah Lewis and Company: At their Slaughter House, near the Sign of the Brigantine, in the Main Street, Providence.

NOTE.—The Brigantine was a fast-sailing two-masted vessel whose picture served, at a later period, as the sign of a commercial firm that carried on extensive coastwise and foreign trade.

THE BUTTONWOOD TREE.

December 19, 1767.

To be sold by Darius Sessions at his Shop, on the Main Street, between the Court House and Church and directly opposit the large Button-Wood Tree, The best New Milk Cheese by the quantity or single; Choice French Brandy, also a general Assortment of West-India Goods, Grocery, and many other articles.

SIGN OF THE TRAVELLER.

December 19, 1767.

Samuel Carew, At the Sign of the Traveller, Hereby gives Notice that he has furnished a large and convenient House in Providence, near the Meeting House, (the Round Top), on the West Side of the Great Bridge, a Part of the Town where the same hath been a long Time much wanted.

SIGN OF THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

January 2, 1768.

Thurber and Cahoon, hereby inform their Customers, and all others, that they have just opened a large, new and fashionable assortment of English and India Goods, which they sell extraordinary cheap, for Cash, at their New Shop and Store, the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes at the North End of Providence.

SIGN OF THE BRAZEN LION.

February 13, 1768.

Edward Thurber Informs his Customers, both in Town and Country, that he has a very compleat Assortment of useful and necessary Articles now upon Sale, at his Cash Shop at the Sign of the Brazen Lion, the North End of the Town of Providence.

SIGN OF THE FISH AND FRYING PAN.

May 14, 1768.

John Innes Clark and Joseph Nightingale, In Company, Hereby inform those who are desirious of buying on the best Terms, that they have just imported in the last London Ships, a large Assortment of English and India Piece Goods, etc. which will be sold cheap, for Cash only, at their Shop, newly opened at the Sign of the Fish and Frying Pan, adjoining to the North West Corner of the Court House Lot in Prouidence.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FOX.

November 18, 1768.

To be Sold by James Arnold and Company At their Store, the Sign of the Golden Fox, near the Great Bridge A Fresh and general Assortment of all kinds of English, East and West India Goods, etc.

SIGN OF THE PAINTER'S ARMS.

May 20, 1769.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash, by Coy and Waterman, At their Shop, the Sign of the Painter's Arms, opposite Moses Brown's Esq., in Providence. A Compleat Assortment of Painter's Colours, etc.

Having called attention to all the commercial signs mentioned in the *Gazette* during its first eight years, the writer proposes now to make such comments as he deems fit on the foregoing signs and to take note of kindred topics not referred to in those two volumes of the *Gazette.* This list of early commercial signs of Providence may well attract attention, and it is hoped will lead to research in the attics, barns, sheds and storerooms of our city for the signs named. Some of these signs were doubtless devoid of artistic skill and good taste, being gotten up as cheaply as possible; while others were costly contrivances to attract attention and secure patronage to their proprietors. Major Simeon Thayer is said to have spared no expense to have a striking picture of Gen. Montgomery swinging over his tavern door. A display of these old signs, good, bad and indifferent, could hardly fail to be a most attractive feature of an historical museum.

TURK'S HEAD.

Though this was the subject of an admirable paper read before this society, fifteen years ago, by Wm. M. Bailey, Esq., and printed in the fifth volume of the society's quarterly publication, the writer ventures to set forth some pertinent facts which he deems worthy of consideration. The earliest mention of the famous commercial sign called "Turk's Head" is in the *Gazette* of July 9, 1763, as follows:—

Smith and Sabin notify their customers and others that they have opened their new Shop called the Sultan, at the Sign of Mustapha, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, at the Corner near the East [west] End of Weybosset Great Bridge, in Providence, etc.

Mustapha is a name that has long been associated with the highest Mussulman dignitaries in the Orient. It was the name of a man who was long the prime minister of the late Bey of Tunis. The Ottoman Empire had four sovereigns of that name as follows:—

Mustapha I.	Reigned 1617,	Died 1639.
Mustapha II.	Reigned 1695,	Died 1704.
Mustapha III.	Reigned 1757,	Died 1773.
Mustapha IV.	Born 1779,	Died 1808.

Either of the first three of these Ottoman Princes might have been represented here in Providence in 1763, and in the opinion of the writer one of them was represented here.

Whether the Providence bust early called "Mustapha," and later called "Turk's Head," was a figurehead of a Turkish vessel wrecked on our shores, as some surmise, or was a work of art, made by some skilful carver to the order of the shrewd and enterprising mercantile firm, Smith & Sabin, we have no positive knowledge.

Judge Staples says, in a note printed in 1866, that Colonel Josiah Jones, a veteran journalist and printer of this city, once expressed the opinion that John Bower, a skilful carver of the last century, made Turk's Head, if the head had an American origin.

The above statement in regard to John Bower has led to research, the result of which is of general interest. In the Vital Records of the society it is stated first, that Samuel J. Bower was married to Clarinda Snow, June 6, 1819; and second, that Samuel J. Bower, son of John Bower, died in Providence, March 7, 1860, aged 63 years. With these facts a call was made on Mr. Oliver Kendall (226 Pine Street), whose mother, living in the same house with himself, is a sister of the late Deacon William C. Snow and of Clarinda Snow Bower. This lady, now in her 88th year, with memory and mental faculties remarkably strong, confirms the impression made by the above remark of Col. Josiah Jones that John Bower was a skilful carver in wood. She expressed the opinion that mantelpieces, door ornaments and other specimens of his carving may be still found in some of the old family mansions of Providence. In the old Providence Bank Building, which was erected in 1774 by Joseph Brown as his residence, the writer of this note saw thirty years ago specimens of wood carving, to execute which there must have been here then an artisan of remarkable skill and taste.

Mrs. Kendall, whose house contains works of art and heirlooms that indicate a family of artistic culture, has a profound respect for the memory of John Bower, the wood carver, and of his son, Samuel J. Bower, the sign painter. The latter was

succeeded in his business by his son, William E. Bower, who has recently passed away, leaving the city without any immediate representative of the Bower family. A former member of this Society, now a resident of California, has lately expressed the opinion that several interesting old signs painted by the late Samuel J. Bower may be found in the storeroom of a military company of this city. The society has in its cabinet specimens of the artistic skill of some portrait painters, some landscape painters, sign painters, sculptors, and carvers in wood, and it would be a satisfaction to hand down in the same way the names of John and Samuel J. Bower.

We have reason to believe that most of the commercial signs early set up in Providence were manufactured for the occasion by skilful artisans who resided here. It is stated in the *Gazette* that one sign was brought from Newport and set up in Providence. It is also stated that the figurehead of John Brown's ship, "Washington," which was subsequently placed as a monument on the west end of the Washington bridge, was made by Dodge, of New York. This sign and this figurehead, being named as exceptional cases, is it not fair to infer that other signs and other figureheads were made in Providence?

These signs were designed to attract attention and thus benefit the commercial firms that got them up. The bust of a Turkish ruler, who took delight in a general slaughter of human beings for not believing that Mohammed was a prophet of the Lord, must have horrified many people in these Plantations. Some anecdotes are handed down to this effect.

The name "Turk's Head" has stuck to the place where it was set up during a century and a third, and it is likely to stick to it for an indefinite period; while the name of the place where Shakespeare's Head was set up has long since been forgotten. If heads skilfully carved to represent Thomas Dudley and the other judges, who voted for the exportation or banishment of Roger Williams, had been set up in Providence we believe they would not have made so powerful an impression as did the turbaned head of a cruel Ottoman ruler.

The fact is stated by Mr. Bailey in his paper before referred to that when Turk's Head was taken to Louisiana it became

an object of worship. It is no wonder that the poor African slaves prostrated themselves, in holy fear, before the image. The image was finally lost sight of and is believed by persons who instituted a research to have been destroyed by fire.

Head gear was then, and is now, the distinguishing part of an Oriental Mussulman's dress. The fez is a red felt cap with dark silk tassel. This cap takes its name from the city of Fez, the religious capital of the Empire of Morocco, where it was first manufactured. It has been the national head dress of the Turkish Empire for more than a century. The head is often bandaged with sashes and scarfs to suit different tastes and satisfy the ambition of the highest officials in the land. Any Ottoman subject can wear a fez, but the color of the turban, sash or scarf, is controlled by the government or by a dominant public sentiment. Only Mecca pilgrims are permitted to wear green turbans or sashes. The natives of the country know each other by the color of their head dress. Going across the shorter desert from Cairo to Hebron, nearly half a century ago, the writer amused himself in trying to recognize the leaders of Caravans, and the chiefs of tribes, by their head dress.

Let a Jew or a Christian wear a green turban and he will thereby endanger his life.

Mussulmans never remove their head dress on entering mosks or other buildings devoted to religious purposes. They, however, always take off their shoes and leave them outside the sacred precincts. My venerable, orthodox fellow-traveler and Mussulman friend, General Ottoman Hashem, whom I accompanied from Tunis to this country in 1865, and with whom I was in constant intercourse in hotels, on railroads and on steamboats for four months, never showed his naked head to me during that time, or to any one except his Mussulman servant. To have done this would have been a profane and wicked act. The grand muftis of the Mussulman Hierachy; the grand rabbis of the Jewish Sanhedrim; the bishops and priests of the Romish Church and the bishops and priests of the Greek Church and the Church of England—I have seen them all on special occasions display their head dress, and even the

modest chaplain of the British Embassy at Tunis, the Rev. William Fenner, who was an excellent man, conforming to the customs of the Orient, wore on funeral occasions a four-cornered hat that looked like the mortar boards worn by our college professors, boys and girls, on commencement days. In one case the hat was designed to serve the cause of religion; in the other, the cause of learning; whether it served either cause is a question.

We have in the library of this society two ancient quarto volumes, second and third, without title page, 337 to 1,454 pp., containing a history of the Ottoman Empire from the seventh king, and the first emperor to the eleventh emperor. These volumes contain pictures of sultans that maintained their corsairs upon the Mediterranean and carried on bloody wars against the Christians of Europe. In one of these volumes is an engraved picture which might have been taken as a pattern by our enterprising Providence merchants, Smith & Sabin, for their sign of "Turk's Head." It represents a ruler named Mustapha. The picture is here reproduced to enable readers to judge for themselves of the plausibility of our theory. We think if a prize were offered for the best bust carved out of wood to resemble this portrait, we should have a Turk's head that would be worthy of the old place at the corner of Westminster and Weybosset streets.

A HEALTHY, SPRIGHTLY NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

An advertisement appeared in five successive issues of the *Gazette*, beginning March 2, 1765, that reflects no credit on the ideas of human liberty that then prevailed in these Plantations. It is as follows: "To be Sold by Nehemiah Knight of Cranston—A healthy Sprightly Negro Boy about Seven years old."

Again, in the *Gazette* of March 11, 1775, appeared the following advertisement:—

TO BE SOLD,

A young Negro Girl, born in this Town, about 16 Years of

Age, very active, strong and healthy, would do exceeding well on a Farm, is good-natured, has other good Qualities, and, like the rest of the World, has some bad Ones, though none very criminal. Enquire of the Printer.

The signs aforementioned, all spoken of in the first two volumes of the *Gazette*, afford abundant material for reflection. While we could probably find mention of very many other signs of like interest in our remaining twenty-one bound volumes of the *Gazette*, we think best to invite attention to some signs and matters, a knowledge of which is gained from other sources. Judge Staples says, in one of his editorial notes, that a writer in the *Gazette* proposed, somewhat later than 1812, having a professor of signs with "absolute power to remove, amend and license signs." The above proposition was probably made to avoid trouble arising from shop-keepers interfering with each others signs, and thus causing litigation similar to that which occasionally results from one merchant or manufacturer using another's trade-mark. Nothing was done. The Judge adds: "Most of the signs referred to have disappeared." He then (1866) suggests that accounts and pictures of the signs that remain be published with city documents.

Mr. Knight gives in the work edited by Judge Staples the names and sites of seven churches in Providence, in 1812, when the population was 10,000. John Howland says that in 1770 there were five religious societies here.

Opposite the old Drowne building site, where is now Cook's Central Market (No. 14 North Main Street), was the sign of the " Crow and Sausages," over Peck's Grocery.

Over an apothecary's shop door, near the First Baptist Church, was a purblind Owl. A beehive once hung over the door of Jeremiah F. Jenkins's store in Whitman's block. A mammoth boot, ingeniously carved and well painted, once denoted the boot and shoe business of Stephen C. Smith, carried on near where is now the junction of Westminster and Dorrance streets. A gilded rhinoceros once stood out on Samuel James's grocery, and on a shop not far away were some rudely carved ships set up to indicate the same kind of business. The

A BOOT AND SHOE SIGN OF 1718.

See page 161.

writer recalls the impression made on him by these ludicrous signs sixty-one years ago when he became a citizen of these Plantations and leisurely noted signs and customs like the foregoing.

A copy of the tablet placed January 20, 1897, on University Hall, with the view of keeping up and handing down a knowledge of the part enacted by Brown University in the War for American Independence, was printed in volume V., page 215, of this society's quarterly publication.

The tablet placed March 2, 1894, on the old Market House, now the Board of Trade Building, is as follows:—

"Near this spot the Men and Women of Providence showed their resistance to unjust Taxation by Burning British Taxed Tea in the night of March 2d, 1775.

"Erected by the Rhode Island Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"1894."

Judge Staples says in his Annals (p. 253), that on the evening of July 25, 1776, the King's arms were taken down from the public offices and burnt, and adds that the keeper of the Crown Coffee House (on the corner of Market Square and Canal Street) contributed his sign to the same fire.

There have been handed down some signs or trade-marks to maintain the exclusive right of which there is likely to be no litigation. One of these signs, dated 1718, is allowed to speak here for itself. Gazing at a well-drawn picture of it, readers will judge for themselves whether it is not a curiosity worth preserving. It is made of solid oak wood, and is still in a good state of preservation. It was originally painted on both sides, though the paint is now nearly worn off on one side of it. The sign has on its top the original home-made iron staple by which it was hung over the shop door of a man who doubtless did his best to provide "Butes and Shous" for the people of Providence. One of the charter members of the Historical Society recollected having seen this sign suspended in the lat-

ter part of the last century over a boot and shoe shop on North Main Street, kept by a man named Waterman. It will be understood from the spelling and grotesque picture of boots and shoes that the sign belongs to a period of Providence history when art, literature and schools of design had not made great progress. It may prove an object lesson for many pupils.

Mr. Charles Danforth, now eighty-four years old, whose father, Walter R. Danforth, late Mayor of Providence, and whose grandfather, Job Danforth, both rendered Judge Staples assistance in getting up a part of his Annals of Providence, is authority for the statement that the head of King George remained at the corner of Westminster and Orange Streets until the Great Gale of 1815, and was seen by him (Mr. Danforth) near that spot several years after that date.

According to Mr. Knight's statement, noted by Staples, the statue at the west end of the bridge across the Seekonk at India Point was carved out of wood by Dodge of New York. It was made to represent Alexander Hamilton and long served as a figurehead on a ship owned by John Brown, who had it placed on a pedestal where it remained until it was swept away by the great gale of 1815. This statue, though made in honor of Hamilton, bore the name of Washington, whom it was said to resemble. This statement is drawn from the Knight-Staples work before referred to. The inscription on a piece of marble 10 x 18 inches that was at the foot of the statue is now in the historical cabinet, and reads as follows: "Washington Bridge Built by John Brown, Esq. 1793. This Monument is erected By the Founder & Proprietor of India Point As a Testimony of High Respect for the Great and Illustrious Washington."

There is in the cabinet a figurehead of decidedly pleasing aspect. It is made of different materials and has the appearance of having once served as the key to an arch. It came from the John Brown (now the Professor Gammell) house that was built on Power Street by the former in 1786. According to a statement made by Professor Gammell, this head was removed from its old locality about 1853, when he and Mrs. Gammell took possesion of that estate.

In an elevated position on each side of the gate leading up to that house is a marble image reputed to have been placed there by the historic proprietor of that estate and the builder of that house. The solid old mansion, covered with evergreens and with various surroundings, has a certain weird aspect that comports well with the character of John Brown. The writer does not know whether these images are or are not copies of well-known works of art. He only knows that they have, during a long series of years, been observed with much interest by certain classes of our population. It is a common saying that, whenever these images hear the clock strike twelve (midnight), they come down to the ground. Some persons believe the statement (whenever these images hear) and therefore do not trouble themselves about it afterwards. There have, however, been doubting Thomases who satisfied themselves as to the truth of the statement only by making personal observations at that late hour of the night.

Capt. William Whipple Brown, who is a good representative of the old seafaring men of Providence, describes a unique sign set up in the early part of this century by Joseph Bradford on a grocery and liquor store kept by him at the corner of South Main and Crawford Streets. Outside of the shop on a shelf three or four feet high stood an image of a sailor, finely carved and painted to represent a gay and fashionable son of Neptune, who, while resting his left hand on a cask of St. Croix rum, calls out:—

"We pour the spirits down
To keep the spirits up."

The sign of the "Good Samaritan" was over an apothecary shop on Butler's Row, 82 Westminster Street, in 1850. When it was put there and how long it remained is not known to the writer. Charles Dyer, Jr., whose portrait is in the picture gallery, kept that store for a long time.

A sign or ornament that is still recollected by many persons is the head (carved out of wood) of Hamilton on the Hamilton Building that stood at the corner of Westminster and Exchange Streets, where the building of the Industrial Trust Company now stands. The Hamilton Building was erected

about 1816, and was torn down in 1882, when the head was deposited in the cabinet. Our photograph of that building was taken by Manchester Brothers, and was given to the society in 1883 by Mr. J. S. Parish, then president of the Atlantic Insurance Company. When our lamented friend, Mr. Alexander Farnum, read before this society in December, 1882, his admirable paper on the "Life and Public Services of Alexander Hamilton," he pointed to the bust of that statesman, then before him — which bust, though carved out of wood and kept out doors sixty-six years, was then and is now well preserved.

Since the Hamilton Building was erected, signs or ornaments like the one put upon that structure have not greatly increased in Providence. A bronze statue of Franklin was put up in the iron front of the Lyceum Building in 1858, and remains there still, an ornament of artistic skill. A bronze bust of Dr. Wayland was put upon the Wayland Building on North Main Street in 1873. We might give name after name of structures called after some citizen or personage well known at home or abroad. Few modern buildings have upon their fronts either statues or busts, but very many have inscriptions by which they are respectively known.

One class of signs and inscriptions is mainly historic, being simply the record of some event, as that of the great fire of Providence that swept off all the buildings on both sides of South Main Street for a great distance beyond Planet Street. The record on an old brick building next to the north side of the engine house on South Main Street is, "Fire — January 21, 1801." The record of this fire is given, with an extended account, in Staples' Annals, page 374.

On Greene's drug store, No. 1 Westminster Street, and in some other places, may be seen marks showing the height to which the water rose in the Great Gale of 1815.

Though historic inscriptions and tablets, encouraged by patriotic citizens and societies, are now numerous, much yet remains to be done. The site of the old "Liberty Tree" on Olney Street, dedicated and an oration pronounced by Silas Downer, July 25, 1768, should be distinctly marked. The site, near the National Bank of Providence, of the old Garrison

House, from which Roger Williams went forth March 30, 1676 (O. S.), warning the Indians not to commit depredations upon the settlement, should be carefully noted, and many other sites of like interest and importance should be marked, including the Roger Williams Spring, and the Roger Williams dwelling-house, which was near the spring.

The part enacted by the Historical Society and the Mechanics Association to secure a proper monument on Slate Rock (What Cheer Square), cannot be passed by without mention. Year after year a report was made by the committee of this society. The City Council was memorialized. The subject was discussed. Legal difficulties were encountered with regard to the proprietorship of the land. The Mechanics Association co-operated with the Historical Society and voted a sum of money for the monument. It is an occasion for congratulation that the efforts seasonably put forth by these elder organizations are to-day supplemented by the Society of Colonial Dames which, entering upon vantage ground, ought not to fail of success in this patriotic enterprise.

This movement would be facilitated by having an enlarged copy of William Allen Wall's picture of Slate Rock, which belongs to the Friends' School, taken and widely exhibited. Inexpensive engravings might well be made. This picture was painted many years since, before the historic rock had been buried in sand and gravel and while the river and neighboring scenery remained somewhat as when Roger Williams was there saluted by the Indians,— "What cheer Netop." It would be well to have the part of the history of Providence from which the seal of the city is taken, so well illustrated that our people will be without excuse for not knowing about What Cheer Square and its historic rock. Let this step be taken, and a knowledge of other historic localities and points of interest will be more readily acquired.

In conclusion, the writer ventures to hope that more attention will be hereafter given to such signs, inscriptions, tablets, antiquities and works of art as those mentioned in this paper. He makes a plea for this movement with the view of bringing about better habits of observation and a better knowledge of

our local history among all classes of our people. A better education may be thus obtained. Our schools need to be not superseded, but well conducted and supplemented. The mental discipline they impart is essential. Teachers and pupils need, however, other training. They need habits of observation and reflection which can be best formed outside the schoolroom where the signs and wonders of the great world abound.

This paper seems to the writer but the outline of a sketch that should be made of the signs, inscriptions and monuments of Providence. Will not some one undertake this task? One member of this society has lately given us two admirable lectures on what he had seen abroad relating to New England history. He is qualified to describe scenes and events about him at home. These signs, inscriptions and monuments are means of instruction and education which should not be neglected. Though we are not prepared to endorse Judge Staples' suggestion that they be described and published at the expense of the city, we are satisfied that those educators make a mistake who fail to recognize their value in a system of popular education.

The most remarkable and impressive inscription or tablet that the writer recalls was not on a cathedral, church, mosk, synagogne or religious edifice of any kind. It was not suggested by pontiff, bishop, mufti, rabbi, or priest, but by a layman,—by Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen of England. Standing at a distance from the Royal Exchange of London the writer read in distinct characters under the eaves of that building the first verse of the 24th Psalm of David:—

The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

And the lesson came home to him that if the wisdom suggested by these words were implanted in the minds of God's children their peace and happiness would be secured the world over.

THE HAVANA EXPEDITION OF 1762 IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

BY

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On the 18th day of May, 1756, Great Britain formally declared war against France.

This compliment was speedily returned with the utmost heartiness by France, whose government saw an opportunity of attacking to advantage the Hanoverian possessions of George II., upon which it was believed, with reason, his affections were more strongly fixed than upon any other of the royal dominions.

The grounds of the British declaration of war were the encroachments of the French on the Ohio and in Nova Scotia; the non-evacuation of four neutral islands in the West Indies as required by the previous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and the invasion of Minorca.

A condition of practical war had existed in North America for a considerable time along the borders between the English on the one side and the French, with their Indian allies, on the other, and the formal declaration merely brought into the problem regularly organized combatant forces for regular military operations.

This war, the most glorious ever conducted by the British arms—under the greatest of her statesmen, William Pitt—was

entered upon with great heartiness by the American Colonies.

Major-General James Abercrombie, who had arrived from England at New York in March, 1756, became Commander-in-Chief.

The quotas of Provincial or Colony troops required for the campaign then begun were, 3,500 from Massachusetts, 1,000 from Rhode Island, 1,000 from New Hampshire, and 1,250 from Connecticut, but this last named Colony voluntarily doubled her quota and sent 2,500 men into the field.

South Carolina also furnished four independent companies.

It is not intended in the limits of this paper to enter into the details of this War with France. It formed the school for the Colonies in the art of war for the subsequent Revolution.

A little idea may be formed of the number of Provincials who served in this war under the British flag, from the fact that in 1755 Massachusetts alone raised 8,000 soldiers, about one-third of her able-bodied population. Baron Dieskau's defeat in September, 1755, was wholly due to Provincials. In 1756 Abercrombie had 7,000 Provincials, of which Connecticut raised 2,500,—more than double the number required of her. In 1758 Massachusetts raised 6,800 men, of these 2,500 served in garrison at Louisbourg, and 300 joined Wolfe before Quebec. There were 14 Provincial regiments under Major-General Abercrombie at Lake George and Ticonderoga in 1758, and the Provincials lost 422, killed, wounded and missing.

In 1759 Massachusetts sent over 7,000 men into the field, or nearly one-sixth of her able-bodied population.

Connecticut raised that year 5,000 and New York 1,000.

Lord Amherst at the capture of Ticonderoga had 5,743 regulars and an equal number of Provincials.

The massacre of Fort William Henry, the bloody repulse at Ticonderoga and death of the gallant Lord Howe, the capture of Fort Niagara, and Wolfe's glorious campaign against Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham before Quebec, are historic events well known to the student of American history.

In all of them the Provincials had freely shed their blood, and sustained their disproportionate share of military burdens.

In September, 1760, by the capture of Montreal and its de-

pendencies, the whole Dominion of France in North America passed to the British Crown. The conquest of Canada was complete and the Colonies no longer had reason to fear hostile incursions from the North or West.

Nevertheless, the war continued unbated and the Provincials furnished their quotas of troops which, during 1761, were employed in garrison duty, and in the erection and repairs of roads, barracks and permanent works.

At the close of the campaign of 1761 it was decided to attack the French West India possessions.

Major-General, The Honorable Robert Monckton, Governor of New York, was charged with the military operations, and sailed from New York harbor with eleven regiments of regulars and a force of Provincials, and having been joined at Barbadoes by Rear-Admiral Rodney's fleet and reinforcements making an effective force of 18 battalions, beseiged Fort Royal, which capitulated February 4, 1762, and ten days later the conquest of the whole Island of Martinico was effected.

This was followed by the capture of the islands of St. Lucie, Grenada and St. Vincent.

We now come to the War with Spain, and the particular events which this paper is intended to elucidate.

For five years a general war had existed in Europe, and in 1761, France, which was much exhausted, made the first move towards a peace, which was seconded by the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Sweden and Poland, and acquiesced in by the Courts of London and Berlin.

Spain had, heretofore, maintained neutrality, but France, by reason of the close relations of the two houses of Bourbon, hoped, with reason, to secure her active intervention to prevent the total annihilation of French influence in the West Indies.

It is not necessary to consider the points raised in the negotiations, the principle one of *uti possidetis* being urged on both sides, and vigorous exertions were, at the same time, made to capture as much of the enemy's territory as possible before the principle should be applied.

While the negotiations were in progress in April, 1761, the

efforts of the Court of Versailles succeeded and Spain intervened.

This came around through the French Agent in London, M. Bussy, insisting, in a private memorial, that Spain might be invited to accede to guaranty the proposed treaty, and that the difficulties between Great Britian and Spain should be finally settled by the restitution of some captures made by the British upon the Spanish flag, and that Great Britian should give Spain the privilege to fish on the banks of New Foundland.

Mr. Pitt rejected with the utmost scorn this proposition from an humbled enemy like France to negotiate through a power actually or seemingly in friendship, and returned his memorial as inadmissible and affronting to the dignity of the King.

At the same time he directed Lord Bristol, the British Envoy at Madrid, to remonstrate with firmness against such unexampled irregularity.

Already, however, France and Spain had privately concluded and signed a family treaty of date August 25, 1761, by which they agreed to support each other offensively and defensively.

Mr. Pitt saw that the propositions submitted by France for peace were really intended to cause disagreement, and accordingly gave an ultimatum.

The Court of Versailles delayed their reply until September 1, 1761, after the family compact had been signed, and Mr. Pitt had strong reason to believe that, had this reply been accepted by Great Britian, nevertheless the French Agent, M. Bussy, had secret orders not to sign.

From this time events hastened apace. Eleven English merchant ships with Spanish pilots aboard were, while in Spanish waters and within Spanish territorial jurisdiction, permitted by the Spanish Government to be captured by a French privateer in violation of the Law of Nations and then condemned in a *Spanish* Prize Court against the protest of the British Ambassador.

The determination of the Court of Spain to come to an open rupture became thus manifest to the English people, both in Great Britian and in the Colonies.

Mr. Pitt saw that war was unavoidable and, in order to put England in a better military position to meet her new adversary, directed the expedition from New York under Major-General Monckton, which captured the French West Indies.

War was really begun by Spain, without formal declaration, by the before described flagrant violation of the Law of Nations and also by the detention of British ships in her ports and the restraint laid on British subjects in His Most Catholic Majesty's dominions and by a diplomatic fulmination of war, dated December 25, 1761, by the Spanish Monarch against Mr. Pitt *personally*—a most remarkable document well worth being studied.

On January 4, 1762, His Brittanic Majesty declared war against Spain, and on January 16, 1762, the Most Catholic King returned the compliment.

It is not necessary to describe to this audience Havana or El Moro Castle. In 1762 it was a place of the greatest importance to the Spaniards and called by them, not without reason, "The Key to the West Indies."

It was the place of rendezvous for their fleets and treasure ships on their return from that quarter of the world to Spain. In fact, the whole trade and navigation of the Spanish West Indies, Spanish Main and Mexico centered there, and without that harbor could not well be carried on. Its conquest therefore exposed all Spanish America to military operations of the English, and would, it was believed, practically finish the war.

Havana then had about 30,000 inhabitants of all sorts besides its Spanish garrison, and was well fortified.

Conquest in the West Indies had ever been a favorite scheme with English statesmen.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, with far-seeing sagacity had essayed the capture of Jamaica in 1655 with a fleet under Admiral Penn and a land force under General Venables.

Charles II., although not fond of wars, endeavored to frighten Spain into a compliance to grant England an equal share of commerce with herself in the West Indies.

William III. sent three expeditions to the West Indies, one

in 1689 of eight (8) ships and regiments; a second in 1691, of eight (8) ships and a land force, and a third in 1692, consisting of fifteen (15) men-of-war, three (3) fire ships and 1,500 soldiers, but every one of these proved ineffectual.

In the war declared against Spain on October 23, 1739, to the great joy of all Great Britain, an expedition was sent under the gallant Vice-Admiral, Edward Vernon, who captured Porto Bello with six ships, for which Parliament gave him a vote of thanks. Ten thousand dollars in money, 40 brass cannon, 10 field pieces, and other valuable stores were the result of this expedition.

In February, 1741, Carthagena on the Spanish Main was attacked, unsuccessfully, but the fevers of the country almost destroyed the besieging forces and forced the siege to be raised in May following, and the expedition then sailed for Jamaica.

From here, in July, 1741, Vice-Admiral Vernon sailed with his fleet and remaining land forces to attack St. Iago, or Santiago as now written, the then capital of Cuba, on the southeast side of that island. The troops were debarked and went into camp, which from the nature of the soil, vegetation and climate, proved very sickly. The difficulties at the mouth of the harbor of St. Iago were found so great that the fleet could not co-operate, and the siege could not be successfully prosecuted, and on November 20, 1741, all re-embarked, to return to Jamaica.

A melancholy interest attaches to this first Carthagena and Santiago expedition because of the number of American Provincials engaged in it and the terrible losses they experienced.

Massachusetts furnished about 1,000 soldiers of whom only about 100 returned.

Connecticut sent about 500 men of whom only about 50 returned.

The other colonies furnished but few, if any, soldiers.

Lawrence Washington, a brother of George Washington, was in this first expedition, and Mount Vernon was subsequently named after Vice-Admiral Vernon who commanded the naval forces.

A curious fact appears in a dispatch from Admiral Vernon, when in Cuba, to the Duke of Newcastle, dated November 3, 1741, in which he said he believed "the principal motive of all the American officers engaging in the service was the hope of being settled in the West Indies and in Cuba preferable to all other places."

Other unsuccessful expeditions were undertaken in that Spanish War, notably against Panama, La Guira, Port Cavallo, and even against St. Iago de Cuba, but the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, 1748, conditioned on restoration of all conquests, terminated that War with Spain.

Great Britain had captured from Spain 1,249 ships, and from France 2,185, while Spain had captured 1,360 ships from the British, or 111 more. France had, however, captured but 1,878 ships from the English, or 307 less, making in all 196 in excess captured by the British.

Some of the prizes taken from the Spaniards, however, were of enormous value and on the whole the balance in favor of Great Britain was estimated at two million pounds sterling.

The losses incurred by Spain in the nine years' war, which thus terminated in 1748, undoubtedly rankled in the Spanish official mind and caused the before recited treacherous interposition in 1761, which compelled the British Declaration of War of 1762.

Upon this rupture with Spain, Admiral Knowles submitted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland a plan of an expedition against Havana.

After considering it, Lord Anson, First Lord of the Admiralty, submitted another instead, which was approved.

Lieutenant-General, the Earl of Albermarle, a friend and disciple of the Duke of Cumberland, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, and Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue, was appointed to the command of the naval forces.

The British fleet sailed from Portsmouth, England, March 5, 1762, and was reinforced at Cape Nichola, the northwest point of Hispaniola, on May 27, 1762.

It was determined by the British Ministry that certain of

the American Colonies should also be called upon to contribute to the expedition.

For a long time the British Government had tried to recruit her regular regiments which were stationed in America from among the Provincials.

At its urgent solicitation, Colonial Assemblies had passed acts giving bounties to such as would thus enlist.

Great reluctance was, however, exhibited by the Americans to enlist in the regular service.

The American was willing to volunteer for six months or a year for duty anywhere on the North American Continent, but not to go abroad.

To induce him to enter the regular service, the "Royal American Regiment" was raised in New York. This regiment was, after the Revolution, known as the "Duke of York's Regiment," and is now the 60th Foot, "Royal Rifles." It did not, however, when recruited in the Colonies, enlist more than a moiety of the Provincials, and was completed by English-born denizens.

The next scheme of the British Ministry was to organize Independent *Regular* Infantry Companies in the Colonies, and of this class four were raised in New York and three in South Carolina, besides three companies of Rangers, all, however, on the Regular establishment.

To overcome the reluctance of the Americans to engage in the "Havana Expedition," after their terrible experience of twenty years before, it was necessary to involve it in mystery. The war against Spain had been declared at Whitehall on January 4, 1762, and was formally proclaimed in New York City at Fort George, facing the Bowling Green, on April 3, 1762, in the presence of the Council of the Province and the militia under arms.

The proclamation was read by Mr. Banyer of the Council, and three hearty cheers were then given by the militia and assembled citizens.

On the day before, April 2, 1762, Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffery Amherst, K. B., Commander of the forces in British North America, from his headquarters in New York City, wrote to

Lieutenant-Governor Cadwalader Colden, the Acting Governor of the Province of New York, a remarkably deceptive letter, in order to obtain from the two New York militia regiments, then in Colony service, enough volunteers to fill the quota, then designated by him, of the Province of New York to serve against the Spanish in the deadly climate of Cuba.

The letter was as follows:—

Sir:—

By the Enterprize man of war, I have been honored with His Majesty's commands for forming a detachment of Regulars and Provincials, to be embarked at this place, on an expedition of the utmost importance. That I may comply with the King's orders as early as possible, I have fixed upon the number of Provincials to be employed on this service, and have been as sparing in their numbers as the nature of the service would permit, *tho' I am confident it will be very agreeable to them, since they will meet with every indulgence and will not be subject to the fatigue that they have gone through in the long marches in former campaigns, and that as soon as the service is effected, which cannot be of long duration, they shall immediately return to New York.*

The number I am to require from your Province is 553 men, with one Colonel, one Field Officer, and other officers in proportion to the above number, and I leave it to you to form them either from one regiment or by detachments from the two, whichever you think can be soonest effected.

These men will require nothing more from the province than has been usually given them for they shall be furnished with every requisite on their assembling for the expedition.

I need not, I am persuaded, add any arguments to induce you to give immediate orders for hastening the formation of the above quota as a moment's time is not to be lost in putting His Majesty's commands in execution, and I have only to request that while this service is forwarding, care may be taken that it may not retard the completing of the remainder of the quota demanded by the King, as also furnishing the recruits for the Regular Regiments, as their services will be

essentially requisite for the prosecution of a war wherein the Honor of His Majesty's Crown, the welfare of His subjects and the prosperity of His Kingdoms are so nearly concerned.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

General Amherst, as Commander-in-Chief, wrote identical letters to the Governors of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, but prescribed different quotas for each.

That of Rhode Island was, for example, 207 men, 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, and the other quotas here in proportion to greater population.

The specious and intentionally misleading character of General Amherst's letter cannot be overlooked.

He knew that the people of New England and New York, in consequence of the great loss of life incurred in the Santiago Expedition of twenty years before, had a horror of service in the deadly climate of Cuba during the rainy season, and consequently, in order to secure compliance, he descended to the arts of the recruiting serjeant in obtaining "Gentlemen Volunteers."

He had been privately informed of the destination of the expedition, and that the principal portion of the regular forces had, probably, already sailed from England. He knew that the enemy's fortified works at Havana were deemed by military men to be almost impregnable and that the climate was deadly at the season when operations would have to be conducted. He knew also that no success could be achieved in a siege or assault without very great loss of life, and almost unparalleled fatigue and labor.

Yet he calmly wrote to the Colonial Governors who were to furnish quotas, and said as an inducement to the Provincials to enlist, that the nature of the service would "be very agreeable

to them since they will meet with every indulgence and will not be subject to the fatigue that they have gone through in the long marches of former campaigns."

The New York Assembly, however, became apprehensive of deception and made official inquiry through Acting Governor Colden, to which, on May 20, 1762, from his headquarters in New York, Lieut.-Gen. Amherst replied as follows:—

"I have just now your letter acquainting me of your having received a private message from the Assembly wherein they inform you that the obstructions to the enlistments arise from an apprehension which generally prevails that the 553 men to be embarked of the Provincial Troops in the pay of this Province are to be sent to the West Indies and to be compelled to enlist with the Regulars and therefore desiring assurance from me that the Provincial Troops in the pay of the Province are to be employed on the Continent of North America only, and that they shall be returned to the Province as soon as their service is over without being compelled to enlist in the Regular Service.

With regard to the apprehension of compelling the men to enlist into the Regular Service I need only refer you to my letter of the 2d of April wherein I requested the quota intended for the Expedition, and I should be sorry if anyone should entertain such an opinion of me that I would execute His Majesty's commands so ill as to make use of any deceptions in requiring the men ordered on service.

Their destination must remain a secret for the present as I am not at liberty to divulge it, but by my forementioned letter you will see that the Provincial Troops are to return as soon as the service on which they are going is effected. * * * I can't help expressing my concern to find that there are only 377 men of the New York Detachment as yet embarked, so that there are still wanting to complete 176 men, although both the Rhode Island and Jersey Detachments are complete and on board, and that I am informed the quota demanded from Connecticut is also embarked and I expect them here hourly."

General Amherst, it will be perceived, was not very frank in his latest communication and intentionally evaded the assurance asked for by Governor Colden that the Provincials were to be employed only on the Continent of North America.

Judging from this correspondence, the conclusion is unavoidable that the Provincial Forces who went on this Havana Expedition of 1762, *did not know where they were going and had no idea they were to be employed in the Spanish West Indies.*

General Amherst tried to impress provisions in New York for the expedition at market rates and secured an impress warrant from Governor Colden and the Council, but certain citizens sturdily refused compliance. Among these were Nathaniel Marston, Robert Rich, John Ray, John Provoost, Robert Townshend and John Berrian.

Attorney-General Kempe of the Province of New York was appealed to by the Governor, but in a reply dated April 18, 1762, said he could find no law authorizing such impress.

All the Colonies (Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey) voted bounties or supplies for those who should enlist.

New York voted, on May 21, 1762, forty shillings bounty to each man.

At this time all these Colonies had actually in service and under pay very heavy quotas in proportion to their population and ability.

The quota of New York for the year 1762 was 1,787 officers and men, who were organized into Provincial regiments. In addition to these the New York Assembly voted bounties of £10 to each of the 479 men who had enlisted in the Province in the regular regiments.

The only wonder is, considering the population and resources of these American Colonies, where they found enough available able-bodied men to meet these continued requisitions of the British Ministry.

They were, however, deadly in earnest and appreciated much more keenly than did the rural Englishman on his farm or estate in England what a war with France and Spain meant to the Colonies.

On March 5, 1762, Admiral Sir George Pocock sailed with his fleet of five ships of the Line from Portsmouth, England, convoying 30 transports containing the regular land forces under the Earl of Albemarle, besides 19 store or commissariat ships and eight ships loaded with artillery and military stores.

Six days later chase was given to a large French merchant ship, which was overtaken and made prize. She had a crew of 230 men, and was laden with coffee and pepper.

A violent storm separated the fleet, but in April they were all reunited in Barbadoes, from whence they went to Martinico and found additional troops.

Here the army was divided into five Brigades. A battalion of Light Infantry and a battalion of Grenadiers were placed under Colonel Sir Guy Carleton who, twenty years later, commanded the British army in New York.

Many names appear in this list who subsequently served against the Americans in the War of the Revolution.

Sir William Howe who subsequently commanded at "Brandywine" and "Germantown" was the Adjutant-General and, of course, became well known to many of the Provincial officers.

The fleet, having been reinforced in the West Indies, consisted of 19 ships of the line, 18 frigates and three bomb-ketches.

In Havana Harbor the Spaniards had 12 ships of the line and three frigates.

Moro Castle, the principal fortification, was defended by 154 guns and 11 mortars.

The total effective regular Spanish forces at Havana, including soldiers, sailors and marines, amounted to 13,610. These, with 14,000 militia, including people of color, raised the total force for defense to 27,610.

The British began the siege with 12,041 effective regular troops, exclusive of the American Provincials who afterward arrived.

This effective force included a company of negroes raised for the campaign, in Jamaica.

The employment of blacks in a military capacity was thus

found to be satisfactory. Subsequently Count D'Estaing had a battalion of mulattoes and free negroes in the French contingent at the siege of Savannah in 1779, and the Continental Congress authorized during the Revolution the raising of three regiments in the South.

Many negroes, it may be remarked, were also found during our Revolution serving in the ranks of the Continental regiments from Rhode Island, Virginia and other States.

On May 6, 1762, Admiral Sir George Pocock sailed from Martinico, and on June 7th the whole army was landed without opposition on the Island of Cuba, about six miles to the eastward of Moro Castle.

In a contemporary journal of these operations, it is recorded as follows:—

"June 11, Colonel Guy Carleton attacked and took possession of the heights of the Cavannas where the enemy had cleared away some ground, intending a redoubt.

These heights partly commanded the Moro, but entirely the town and harbor. This attack was conducted with that skill and bravery which Colonel Carleton has manifested on many occasions, and the loss he had in the attack is scarce to be mentioned."

Why the Spaniards should have neglected this important point it is now impossible to say.

Next day, June 12, 1762, the Siege of the Moro was begun.

Meanwhile the enemy had been vigorously strengthening their works and defending the entrance to the harbor by sinking several large ships in the narrow channel.

From the Journal of the Chief Engineer at this remarkable siege, and from other authentic sources a glimpse is had of the indomitable resolution, pluck, tenacity and bulldog determination exhibited by the English which eventually crowned their labors with success.

The hardships they sustained were almost inexpressible.

The earth was everywhere so thin that it was with great difficulty the besiegers could cover themselves in their approaches.

There was no spring nor river near them, and water for drinking and cooking purposes had to be brought from a great distance. Indeed, so scanty and precarious was the supply that the army was obliged to have recourse to water from the ships.

One can imagine how vile such water must have become after long transport and in such a hot climate.

Roads for communication had to be cut through thick tropical woods, and the artillery had to be dragged many miles over a rough rocky shore. A number of men dropped dead with heat, thirst and fatigue, but such was the indomitable resolution of our people, such the happy and perfect unanimity which subsisted between the land and the sea services, that no difficulties, no hardships, slackened for a moment the operations against this important, strong and well-defended place.

Batteries were, in spite of all difficulties, raised against the Moro, and along the hill upon which that fort stood, in order to drive the Spanish ships deeper into the harbor and thus prevent them from interfering with the siege.

For a long time the fire maintained by the Spaniards and English was near on an equality, and kept up with great vivacity on both sides.

On June 29th the Spaniards, who are particularly tenacious in defense, were repulsed, with a loss of 220 killed, wounded and prisoners, mostly mulattoes and negroes, from which it became apparent that they were saving their real Spanish troops for more important work.

On July 1st the British ships of the line, "Cambridge," 80, "Dragon," 74, and "Marlborough," 70, sailed in with the sea breeze close to the Moro, and opened a furious fire.

Never did British naval courage show more gloriously. The attack was spirited, but unsuccessful.

The ships came under a fire which was not only a plunging one from the Moro, but a raking one from the Town Batteries, and finally withdrew, badly shattered, and with a loss of 157, killed and wounded.

On July 3d the great besieging battery took fire from dryness of the fascines, there having been no rain for two weeks,

and was totally destroyed. Thus was the labor of seventeen days by 500 or 600 men destroyed in a few hours. It was a mortifying and dispiriting stroke of misfortune as the hardships of the siege had become almost insupportable. Yellow fever had increased greatly, and what with rigorous service and an unwholesome country, bad provisions, bad and insufficient water supply, heat and exposure, the army was soon reduced by half, and the labors of the remainder doubled.

No less than 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 sailors were taken down of the fevers and distempers prevailing in the lowlands of Cuba.

The hurricane season was nigh at hand, but these indomitable English kept on. New batteries arose in the place of the old ones. Their fire soon became equal and then superior to the Spanish.

Eighteen heavy guns played on the works, and when they became disabled, as often happened, others were dragged with infinite labor to take their places.

The Spaniards were found to display unexpected bravery; or, as the Journal of the British Chief Engineer says :—

"The Morro was now found to be tougher work and the Spaniards more resolute than was at first imagined." On July 4th he records that the reinforcements from America were much wished for and ***much wanted.***

Four hundred marines were now landed with 300 seamen to assist at the batteries.

Stubbornly the English fire was kept up, but as the Spaniards had free access to the town, they repaired, by the aid of slaves, their batteries, and on July 10, 11 and 12, their fire was superior to the English, who then, with unshaken courage, began to erect more batteries.

The sickness greatly increased, and the heat in the blazing sun was terrific; nevertheless, a new four-gun battery of thirty-two pounders was opened and annoyed the enemy very much, keeping up a continual fire on the fort.

On July 18th the enemy made a sally from the town and spiked a three-gun battery, but were quickly repulsed.

Next day the English Engineers made approaches up to the glacis and carried on a sap towards the counterscarp, and on July 20th got possession of the covered way.

Two days later a sally of the Spaniards was repulsed, and they lost 400 dead, many wounded, and seventy prisoners.

In repulsing them Colonel Guy Carleton, now a Brigadier, was wounded in the arm.

Our Chief Engineer in his Journal says, this sallying detachment of Spaniards "behaved with great treachery, asking quarter, seeming to surrender themselves, and then stabbing our officers and men as they advanced to receive them. A flag of truce was sent in and this was complained of; they took the opportunity to desire to bury their dead, which was granted."

Meanwhile the English engineers kept diligently at work with their mines; but our friend, the engineer, adds, "Our people were now so reduced by sickness that we had but a melancholy prospect."

On July 28th arrived the first detachment of regulars and Provincial Troops from America in eleven transports under convoy of the "Intrepid," a sixty-four-gun ship, which left New York on June 11th.

While en route four other transports of this detachment and a forty-gun ship ran on a key on the Cuba side, at the entrance of Bahama Straits and were stranded an hour before daylight on July 24th, and lost, but fortunately all the troops were landed.

Admiral Sir George Pocock sent transports to take off the seamen and Provincials, and bring them to Havana. Among those thus shipwrecked were Israel Putnam, afterward Senior Major-General of the Continental Army of the Revolution, but then a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Connecticut Provincial Regiment.

The first detachment which came from New York amounted to 1,400 men, under Brigadier-General Burton, and were landed on July 26th on the western side to reinforce Colonel Howe, whose detachment was scarce able from sickness to defend themselves.

Two days later, on July 30th, about two in the afternoon, the mines were sprung which the English engineers had long been preparing.

The one in the counterscarp had a very inconsiderable effect, but that in the bastion, having thrown down a part of both faces, made a practicable breach.

An assault was at once ordered, which was led by Lieutenant Charles Forbes of the Royals. The breach was rapidly mounted under heavy fire and the enemy driven from the ramparts.

The brave Don Luis de Velasco made a noble defense, and while trying to rally his men was mortally wounded. One hundred and thirty Spanish soldiers and several officers were killed, 400 were made prisoners.

The Marquis Gonzales, second in command in the Moro, was also killed. The British loss was only two officers and 30 men killed and wounded.

The possession of this fort cost 44 days' hard struggle from the time the first operations had been begun against it, during which the Spaniards lost a thousand men.

Its capture gave universal joy to the besieging troops.

On August 2d the second division of transports arrived from New York, from whence they had sailed on June 30th.

While en route, on July 21st, two French ships of the line, three frigates and six brigantines and sloops captured five of the transports containing 350 regulars of Anstruther's regiment and 150 Provincials.

On August 8th the party of Provincials which had been wrecked arrived from the Key.

After the capture of the Moro, no time was lost in attacking the town.

On August 10th a flag was sent in and the city summoned to surrender.

New batteries and field works were erected, and on August 11th, at daybreak, 45 pieces of heavy artillery and 8 mortars opened on the Spaniards.

Soon the Spanish fort Punta was silenced and a flag of truce hung out. A truce was then agreed upon, and two days later,

on August 13, 1762, Havana capitulated and the British flag was hoisted.

The siege had continued two months and eight days, but the American Provincials only got in at the close, the first detachment having been under fire but fourteen days and the second detachment but ten days.

With the capitulation of the city was surrendered a district 180 miles to the westward.

This conquest was, in itself, most considerable, and its consequences the most decisive.

It was a military achievement of the highest class, and exhibited in an enduring light the splendid courage and obstinate endurance of the British troops.

The Spanish fleet of nine sail of the line, taken in the harbor, and the loss of five more in the siege and many merchant ships, constituted an almost irreparable loss to that haughty monarchy.

The public plunder taken equalled the produce of a national subsidy.

During the whole siege the British lost 11 officers killed and 19 wounded; 279 enlisted men killed and 663 wounded, which, with 130 missing and those who died of the fever, amounted to 1,799.

The Provincials lost only seven, killed and wounded, but the number who died from disease was appalling.

The prize money distributed to the army, including Provincials, in five dividends, amounted to £368,092 11s. 6d.

The Commander-in-Chief received	£86,030	17s.	2d.
Every field officer received . .	393	12	3½
Every Captain received . .	129	3	6
Every Lieutenant received . .	81	6	8¾
Every Sergeant received . .	6	5	3¼
Every Corporal received . .	4	15	8¼
Every Private received . .	2	17	3¼

As soon as news of the capture was received in Europe, Spain consented to a peace and the preliminaries were signed

at Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762, and an armistice declared.

On November 23, 1762, the Rhode Island and other Provincial detachments returned to the Colonies from Cuba, broken down by disease and more than decimated by the climatic fevers.

Rhode Island had sent 187 men under Lieut.-Col. Christopher Hargill.

Eleven companies went from Connecticut under Colonel Phineas Lyman, with Israel Putman as Lieutenant-Colonel. In a diary kept during the siege by a Chaplain with the Connecticut Provincials, their number is given as 917.

Many names subsequently distinguished in the Revolution are found among these officers.

Roger Enos, Adjutant of the Connecticut regiment, afterward Colonel of a Connecticut volunteer regiment.

John Durkee, afterward Colonel 4th Regiment, Connecticut Continental Infantry of the Revolution, who died in service in 1782.

Elihu Humphrey, long a Captain of Connecticut Continentals.

Zebulon Butler, a Captain of the 7th Company, and afterward Colonel 5th Regiment Connecticut Continental Line.

Thomas Knowlton, a Second Lieutenant, who gave his life later on Harlem Heights, New York City, in September, 1776, when commanding the Rangers of General Washington's Army.

In looking over the rolls of these Connecticut companies we can estimate the extent of the losses in other regiments.

The 1st Company had 134 privates of whom 34 died in service.

The 2d Company had 106 men of whom 75, or about two-thirds, died.

The 3d Company had 93 men, 29 deaths.

The 4th Company had 91 men, 37 deaths.

The 5th Company had 90 men, 40 deaths.

The 6th Company had 80 men, 24 deaths.

The 7th Company had 59 men, 31 deaths.

The 8th Company had 91 men, 26 deaths.

The 9th Company had 92 men, 37 deaths.
The 10th Company did not go.
The 11th Company had 89 men, deaths not given.
The 12th Company had 76 men, 41 deaths.

The frightful losses experienced by the British-American forces in this eventful campaign are well illustrated in this table of Connecticut casualties.

In the regular British Army the 17th Foot, which had been a strong regiment, returned to New York with but 100 effectives.

On December 13, 1762, a British officer at Havana wrote concerning its capture, of which the following is an extract:—

"We are in possession of the largest and most valuable part of the Island. * * *

The Spanish inhabitants are curious about nothing; they are lazy and indolent; and if the island did not produce almost spontaneously, they would be without the necessaries of life. There is nothing in the shape of a garden, either for pleasure or use, in this large city, which contains about 40,000 inhabitants. Their common amusement is smoking segars and lolling in a calash drawn by one sorry mule, with a huge negro on his back and another behind the calash; in this manner they drive along at the rate of about two miles an hour; and whenever the Ave-Maria bell rings, they all stop and go to prayers, negroes, mules and Spaniards.

As to the ladies, they are mostly of the hue of the fairer Mulattoes in Carolina, some a good deal whiter, and many not so fair. They wear their hair without caps, and dress much in the squaw fashion; their garb is commonly a shift and some petticoats, (no stays), and a loose wrapper over their shoulders, whereby they become round-shouldered, and are entirely without that delicate taper waist which I so much admire in my fair country-women. People who can converse with them say they are very ignorant, and few of them have any smartness; most of them smoke segars and spit much, even when they do not smoke, which gives room for several conjectures. They

are very shy in company, and will scarce allow their hand to be touched.

As to our government here, it is entirely military. * * * We have neither lawyers nor law suits. Among us it is *sic volo, sic jubeo.*

We have no Sunday among the English; as for the natives, they have Sunday every day, they are continually saying mass and carrying the Madonna round the town at night with two or three lanthorns under her petticoats.

We open a theatre to-morrow night, which exhibits once a week, Captain ——— and some others, chief actors and managers."

As before remarked the capture of Havana and contiguous territory compelled the Spanish Government to sue for peace.

Had it not been for the services of the Provincial regiments of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, who were almost wholly native born Americans, the siege would have had to be raised. Their presence therefore, contributed to one of the most substantial and decisive victories of the last century.

The bones of hundreds of them lie in Cuban soil, unknown, uncared for, but the achievement in which they assisted procured peace and brought the entire Continent of North America under the English-speaking race. France relinquished all her rights in Canada and in the Mississippi. Spain relinquished Florida, and the Spanish seas were no longer claimed by that bigoted, cruel, and arbitrary power as the exclusive domain of Spain under the gift of the Pope.

The preliminaries of Fontainebleau were the dawn of a new era. The American Provincials taught the art of war and regular discipline by the war then ended, were soon to assert themselves in defense of principles which appealed to the judgment of mankind, and after an eight years war, from the Battle of Lexington in 1775, were to rise as an independent sovereignty in the family of nations and eventually become one of the mighty powers of the earth.

To our forefathers the war at the time was distressing, but

it brought them together, shoulder to shoulder, and taught them their power when united.

History, it has been said, repeats itself, and whoever has followed the movements of the American army in Cuba, which have terminated in the capture of Santiago and the Spanish forces defending that coast, can perceive that the Americans have experienced the same trials and difficulties, but it is to be hoped not to the same extent the losses from diseases which our ancestors experienced in the campaigns against Spain of 1741 and 1762.

THE OLD PROVIDENCE THEATRE.

BY HENRY L. GREENE.

Amateur performances were sometimes given in this old building and their financial proceeds devoted to charitable objects. In this connection the following letters will be found interesting. They were written by Christopher Rhodes Greene to his parents and were addressed to his father, the late Hon. Job Greene, *Greeneville* (now Centreville), Warwick.

"Providence Bank, 21st Octo. 1807.

"About three weeks since several young gentlemen of the first respectability in Town associated themselves (and assumed the name of the Thespian Club,) for the purpose of improving themselves in public speaking. This Society which has been undertaken with universal approbation, and whose first exhibition (on last Monday evening,) was crowned with universal applause, owes its existence to the spirited exertions of Benj' Page Jr Esq and the less meritorious exertions of your son.

"The Tragedy of Douglas, a tragedy replete with sound morality, the most touching pathos, the most devoted filial affection, glowing with all the fire of genius, and embellished with all the graces of poetry was judiciously selected for our first exhibition. As there is no other place in Town adapted to exhibitions of this kind, we were compelled from urgent necessity to make use of the theatre. From this circumstance I was apprehensive that an incorrect account of our exhibition might reach you and I have thought proper to give you a general outline of our plan, and the benevolent objects of our institution. In order to have a select and respectable audience it was necessary that the tickets should be sold, and the money arising from such sales after defraying the incidental expenses of the exhibition is to be distributed to relieve the distresses of the poor of the Town. There were about three hundred people present at the Theatre on Monday evening and the amount of our expenses exceeded one hundred dollars. The balance received, about fifty dollars, remains for the purpose above mentioned.

"The part of Old Norval was taken by me. It was very pathetic and was so spoken as to gain not only the customary applause of clapping of hands, but that high applause of the heart which is more sincerely expressed by tears."

Evidently the young man, he was then just twenty-one, doubted the approval of his parents in appearing on the stage of a theatre, hence the above rather apologetic letter. His next letter proved the correctness of his anticipations.

"Providence 10 November 1807

"I have this moment received your affectionate epistle of the 8th filled with the tenderest solicitude as to the consequences which might in your opinion result from my exhibiting in public. 'Recitation is indeed a fascinating art; and under due restriction it improves the organs of speech, enables the possessor to express himself with elegance and precision, promotes ease in conversation and manners, expands the mind and elevates the soul.'

"To acquire in an innocent manner accomplishments so elegant, so useful, so noble, so worthy of a rational being, and which would enable us at the same time to do those deeds of charity which angels must smile to behold, were the laudable and benevolent motives which induced us to come before the public. They must I think obtain the approbation of every mind capable of feeling, of thinking, of reasoning with justness or impartiality, of every heart capable of perceiving the beauty of moral rectitude, or of enjoying the delightful sensations that result from the performance of virtuous actions. Such being their motives can any one who is acquainted with the individual characters of The Thespian Club, entertain a single fearful apprehension that they will for a moment deviate from the path of rectitude or be drawn into dissipation, depravity or ruin? Can the art which *displays the beauty of virtue and exposes the deformity of vice* in a manner so deeply impressive, be productive of consequences so pernicious and destructive? Consult your own heart as I have mine, and you will not long deliberate for a conclusion.

"The Club I believe will not exhibit more than once more. You were mistaken when you said that Capt Page was a member. It is a son of his. A son of Col Wm Peck, Marshal of R. I., and W. R. Danforth Esq, Clerk of the Supreme Jud' Court are also members.

"I shall soon send for your perusal Rev Mr Home's tragedy of Douglas 'a performance which as long as classical elegance shall be admired, or the feelings of humanity exist, as long as virtue or religion shall have an interest in the heart of man, will retain its station in the first rank of dramatic literature.' What mother is there who would not wish her son to resemble the truly excellent amiable, affectionate and heroic Young Norval? Virtue so exalted and amiable, filial affection so ardent and sincere do not simply gain the cold assent of the understanding but they irresistibly command the entire approbation, the enthusiastic admiration of the heart and soul. 'For,' says Dr Blair, '*we must love* what is *amiable!*'

"Your affectionate son

"CHRIS^{R} R. GREENE"

WHO WERE THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS OF THE HAVANA EXPEDITION OF 1762?

The interesting and valuable paper read before the Historical society at its last July quarterly meeting by the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., and printed in this issue of its publication, awakened much interest to know the names of the Rhode Island officers and men that took part in the Havana Expedition of 1762. With the view of obtaining the desired information for the benefit of the citizens of the State, His Excellency, Elisha Dyer, addressed our ambassador in London, the Hon. John Hay, a letter of inquiry, the result of which appears in the following correspondence:—

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, August 29th, 1898.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 7th ultimo relative to the contingent furnished by the Colony of Rhode Island in 1762 for the British expedition to Havana in that year, I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information copies of two notes which I have received from the Foreign Office on that subject, and from which you will observe that, for reasons therein set forth, there are no pay lists nor muster rolls among the archives of the War Office at the Public Record Office.

Should any further information reach me as a result of the inquiries now being made at the Colonial Office, I shall lose no time in sending it to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

To

His Excellency

The Honble Elisha Dyer,

Governor of Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 4, 1898.

Your Excellency,

I duly referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War the request, contained in your note of the 18th ultimo, for information as to the names of the Officers and Men of the Contingent furnished by the Colony of Rhode Island for the Havana Expedition of 1762.

I have now received a letter from the War Office, stating that the subject is receiving every attention, but that it is very doubtful whether the required information can be obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

His Excellency
The Honourable John Hay,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 22, 1898.

Your Excellency,

In continuation of the Note which I had the honour to address to you on the 4th instant, concerning the names of the Officers and Men of the Contingent furnished by the Colony of Rhode Island for the Havana Expedition of 1762, I beg leave to inform you that I learn from the Secretary of State for War that after a search in the Records of the War Office, it has been discovered that the "Rhode Island Provincials" were a Colonial corps paid out of Colonial funds, and this being so there are no Pay Lists or Muster Rolls, et cetera, concerning them in the War Office documents which are preserved at the Public Record Office.

As it is not unlikely that the required information may be contained in the Colonial correspondence for the period, Lord Lansdowne has caused the matter to be referred to the Colonial Office, together with a copy of the enclosed statement, which contains all the information on the subject in the possession of the War Office.

I shall not fail to communicate to Your Excellency the result of the enquiries instituted by the Colonial Office.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(For the Marquis of Salisbury)
(Signed) F. H. VILLIERS.

His Excellency
The Honourable John Hay,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

RHODE ISLAND PROVINCIALS.

In the "N. American Correspondence 1758 to 1764," there is a letter from Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief in North America, dated New York, 12th May, 1762, in which he forwards a List shewing the "State of the Provincial Troops for the year 1762."* This List is a numerical one only, and shews that the Province of Rhode Island "Voted to be Raised" 666 Troops, of whom 207 were for the Havana Expedition, and 459 for "Crown point, Niagara, Oswego, and the other posts to the Westward."

A later letter dated 20th July, 1762, forwards a Duplicate list of the Transports for the first Division, dated New York June, 1762, which shews that 30 Rhode Islanders were embarked on the "Boscawen" (Master's name Forbes), 137 on the "Three Sisters" (Master's name Maltby) and that the remaining 40 Rhode Islanders were put on board either the "Intrepid" or "Chesterfield" Man-of-War.

In none of Sir Jeffrey Amherst's letters are any of the Rhode Islanders mentioned by name.

NOTE.— Presumably these troops were paid by the colony, and therefore no pay lists would be forwarded to this country.

To the Editor:—

In the July number of the Rhode Island Historical Society's quarterly (p. 80) are queries as to the location of Fenner's Square and of Theodore Foster's office in 1786. Fenner's

Square was the land bounded by North Main Street, Market Square, North Water (now Canal) Street, and a gangway. [Record of Deeds in City Record Office, vol. 48, p. 10.]

Theodore Foster's office, according to an advertisement in the *United States Chronicle* of July 13, 1786, was on Westminster Street, opposite his residence, which was at the northeast corner of Westminster Street and what is now Eddy Street. [Record of Deeds, vol. 30, p. 202.]

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
Sept. 12, 1898.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Louis Hasbrouck Von Sakler, of Van Deusen, Berkshire County, Mass., has addressed the following inquiries to the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

"Can you identify the following-mentioned islands? Colonial Documents of New York, I., 565, 'Abraham Pieterssen of Haarlem took possession of the island of Quetenis, in front of Sloops Bay, for the Dutch West India Company in 1636;' II., 134, 'Similar to the preceding — Island of Queteurs, in front of Sloops Bay and Pequators River;' II., 409, 'Special possession of Abraham Pietersen of Harrlem, still living, hath on the island of Quetenesse, in Narricanese Bay, near Rhode Island, and again on another island, above and about the Pequot River, called by the English — The Dutchman's Island.' Any information and an early answer will be fully appreciated." The volumes referred to are in the society's library, and can be consulted by persons interested.

CORRECTION.

In the obituary notice of Prof. John Pierce, Vol. VI.. p. 56, 10th line from foot, read "hand telephone," instead of "word telephone."

List of the Vessels, their Description and Tonnage, Belonging to the Port of Providence the 20th Day of June, 1791.

No.	By Whom Owned.	Vessels Described.	Full tonnage & 95th parts.		Vessels' Names.
1.	Messrs. Brown & Francis	Ship	958	14	Pres. Washington.
2.	do.	do.	348	..	Gen'l Washington.
3.	do.	do.	280	88	Warren.
4.	do.	do.	250	..	Hope.
5.	Messrs. Clarke & Nightingale	do.	230	28	Providence.
6.	do.	do.	159	71	Lark.
7.	Messrs. Brown & Benson	do.	186	57	Hope.
8.	do.	do.	208	..	Hammilton.
9.	Mr. Cyprian Sterrey	do.	161	24	Enterprize.
10.	do.	do.	137	19	Betsey.
11.	Messrs. Jos. & Wm. Russell	do.	146	37	Tristam.
12.	Messrs. Brown, Rogers & Brown,	do.	160	73	Union (Sold).
			3,227	32	
13.	Brown & Benson	Brig	163	66	Commerce.
14.	do.	do.	162	73	Rising Sun.
15.	Messrs. Philip & Z. Allen	do.	166	56	Abigail.
16.	do.	do.	117	90	Lydia.
17.	do.	do.	110	90	Nancy.
18.	Welcome Arnold	do.	111	17	Rebeckah.
19.	do.	do.	101	93	Neptune.
20.	do.	do.	168	75	Harriott.
21.	Messrs. Brown & Benson	do.	160	8	Harmony.
22.	Thos. Loyd Halsey	do.	141	77	Fanny.
23.	do.	do.	104	..	Sally.
24.	do.	do.	151	30	Harriott.
25.	William Holuroyd	do.	129	72	Friendship.
26.	John Corlis	do.	130	..	Liberty.
27.	do.	do.	103	..	Sukey.
28.	Edward Thurber	do.	161	21	Mary.
29.	Joseph & Wm. Russell	do.	120	..	Ranger.
30.	James Graves	do.	78	26	Betsey.
31.	Mowry Smith	do.	90	33	Nancy.
32.	Messrs. Young & Brown	do.	112	51	Betsey.
33.	Gideon Bailey	do.	126	19	Sally.
34.	Messrs. Fenner & White	do.	92	31	Clinton.
35.	Stephen Dexter	do.	107	36	Betsey.
36.	do.	do.	139	..	Dolphin.
37.	Messrs. Brown & Francis	do.	80	86	Mercury.
38.	do.	do.	86	55	Sophia.
39.	Messrs. Clarke & Nightingale	do.	99	84	Prudent.
40.	do.	do.	115	21	Polly.
41.	do.	do.	97	54	Chance.
42.	Joseph Martin	do.	84	..	Betsey.
43.	Messrs. Treadwell & Soule	do.	140	..	Paramaribo.
44.	Messrs. Wards & Brothers	do.	160	..	Tismigistus.
45.	Abijah Potter	do.	130	..	Fame.
46.	Messrs. Brown & Francis	do.	83	19	Friendship.
			4,128	48	

No.	By Whom Owned.	Vessels Described.	Full tonnage & 95th parts.		Vessels' Names.
47.	William Rhodes	Snow	141	..	Henry.
48.	John Hopkins	Polacre	101	..	Sarah.
49.	Thomas Arnold	Sloop	84	72	Smithfield.
50.	Joseph Hoyle	do.	60	2	Governor Fenner.
51.	Richard Jackson & Company	do.	80	36	Peace.
52.	Jonathan Tillinghast	do.	88	72	Polly.
53.	John Mason	do.	71	90	Harmony.
54.	Brown & Francis	do.	65	70	Polly.
55.	do.	do.	79	31	Sally.
56.	do.	do.	27	53	Nancy.
57.	do.	do.	46	13	Delight.
58.	Clarke & Nightingale	do.	61	23	Polly.
59.	do.	do.	28	19	James.
60.	do.	do.	52	11	Humbird.
61.	do.	do.	62	48	Ant.
62.	Samuel Aborn	do.	70	..	Charlotte.
63.	Philip & Zachary Allen	do.	83	48	Susanah.
64.	Welcome Arnold	do.	75	63	Samuel.
65.	Stephen Dexter	do.	66	8	Three Friends.
66.	John Fitton	do.	64	77	Betsey.
66.	Thomas Loyd Halsey	do.	50	44	Hawk.
68.	Treadwell & Soule	do.	62	53	Surrinam Packet.
69.	John F. Shelden	do.	79	27	Betsey.
70.	John Corlis	do.	57	56	Lively.
71.	Welcome Arnold	do.	101	27	Polly.
72.	Stephen Dexter	do.	73	25	Sally.
73.	Peleg Hull	do.	45	14	Nancy.
74.	Stephen Thurber	do.	46	13	Delight.
75.	Samuel Currie	do.	39	72	Prudence.
76.	Malachi Rhodes	do.	31	74	Sally.
77.	John Updike	do.	49	32	Nancy.
78.	Joseph Peck	do.	29	14	Sally.
79.	Jeremiah Randall	do.	26	58	Delight.
80.	Joseph Peck	do.	25	43	Leopard.
81.	Christopher Crapron	do.	14	53	Fox.
82.	Samuel Butler	do.	64	44	Polly.
83.	William Holuroyd	do.	50	39	Fanny.
84.	John F. Shelden	do.	35	29	Joanna.
85.	Samuel Wescott	do.	29	64	Clementia.
86.	John Field	do.	38	51	Hannah.
87.	Thomas Carpenter	do.	29	35	Polly.
88.	Rufus Waterman	do.	57	60	Betsey.
89.	Christopher Godfrey	do.	54	58	Polly.
90.	Joseph Rhodes	do.	36	41	Betsey.
91.	Samuel Aborn	do.	56	10	Nancy.
92.	Stephen Russell	do.	23	25	Nancy.
93.	Joseph Rhodes	do.	26	19	Sally.
94.	George Athern	do.	64	44	Diamond.
95.	Elisha Brown	do.	45	73	Hannah.
96.	Thomas Loyd Halsey	do.	23	22	Maria.
97.	Isaac Brown	do.	60	..	Hannah.
98.	James Graves	do.	50	..	Toby.
99.	Fenner & White	do.	60	..	Leopard.

No.	By Whom Owned.	Vessels Described.	Full tonnage & 95th parts.		Vessels' Names.
100.	Benjamin Comstock	Sloop	50	..	Nonesuch.
			2,756	56	
101.	Joseph Rhodes	Schooner	66	89	Sally.
102.	Lewis Peck	do.	65	57	Federal.
103.	William Peckham	do.	72	45	Dean.
104.	Simon Smith	do.	73	29	Betsey.
105.	Brown & Francis	do.	60	10	Nancy.
106.	do.	do.	61	23	Delight.
107.	do.	do.	74	68	Betsey.
108.	do.	do.	62	23	James.
109.	do.	do.	60	64	Alice.
110.	do.	do.	60	21	Nicholas.
111.	do.	do.	53	43	Esther.
112.	do.	do.	61	84	Sarley.
113.	Samuel Butler	do.	56	8	Betsey.
114.	William Valentine	do.	37	83	Anna.
115.	Dennis Bishop	do.	46	3	Sally.
116.	Joseph Rhodes	do.	66	89	Sally.
117.	Nathan Tingley	do.	37	83	Anna.
118.	Joseph Martin	do.	46	82	Polly.
119.	Daniel Bucklin	do.	25	82	Bob.
120.	Benjamin Smith	do.	31	54	Phebe.
121.	Ambrose Page	do.	35	50	Ranger.
122.	Eliza Nickerson	do.	38	..	Thankful.
123.	Benjamin Rhodes	do.	39	57	Sally.
124.	Benjamin Smith	do.	34	92	Polly.
			1,270	21	
125.	Samuel Godfrey	Sloop	70	..	Elinor.
126.	Caleb Godfrey	Schooner	50	..	Hope.
127.	Jenks & Winsor	Brig	138	..	Freelove.
128.	Brown, Rogers & Brown	Sloop	90	..	Triumvirate.
129.	Robert & J. Rhodes	do.	41	..	Betsey.
130.	Welcome Arnold	do.	90	..	Sarah.

Total Tonnage..... 12,103 and 62/95ths.

No. 12, Ship Union, Brown, Rogers & Brown, sold Champion & Dickason, deduct..... 160 and 73/95ths.

11,943 tons, nearest.

11 Shipps	3,066	54/95 tons.
35 Briggs	4,266	48/95 "
1 Snow	141	../95 "
1 Polacre	101	../95 "
25 Schooners	1,320	21/95 "
56 Sloops	3,047	56/95 "
129 Sail	11,942	84/95 tons.

In *Book Notes*,

Vol. 15, No. 19, p. 148, will be found explanations of a paper that appeared in the July quarterly on "Mount Hope Lands."

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AMOS PERRY.

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GREENE STREET SCHOOL

THE GREENE-ST. SCHOOL, OF PROVIDENCE, AND ITS TEACHERS.

AMONG WHOM WAS SARAH MARGARET FULLER, AFTERWARDS MARCHIONESS D'OSSOLI.

A PAPER

READ BEFORE THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 18, 1898,

BY THE HON. HENRY L. GREENE.

The Greene-street school, modeled after certain Greek ideal standards, was the culmination of a series of schools taught by different principals, commencing with Rufus Claggett and ending with B. F. Jacobs and his sister, Miss Sarah S. Jacobs. In the first third of this century Rufus Claggett had a school in the north end of the second story of Wheaton & Truesdale's storehouse on Hydraulion, now Exchange, street. He moved from this location to a two-story school-house on Pine street, occupying one of the floors where Silas Weldon had previously kept a school, but had removed to Illinois. This was in 1833, and after remaining in the Pine-street house one year Mr. Claggett, in 1834, removed his school to the one-story school-house which was on the corner of Mathewson and Chapel streets. This had just been vacated by "Dr." Joseph B. Pettis, who went to Boston.

"Dr." Pettis in the latter part of the eighteenth century taught a private school in the chambers of Anthony Arnold's dwelling-house in Centreville, Warwick. In 1803 the first

school-house was built in that village, and was used both for schools and religious meetings. It was formally dedicated with religious services. The first term of the school commenced September 10, 1803, with Mr. Pettis as the teacher. He finally removed to Providence where in 1828 he was the preceptor of the fourth district. Possessing some knowledge of medicine he became known as "Dr." Pettis.

In 1835 Mr. Claggett commenced the practice of law, and transferred his school to Rev. Freeman P. Howland, of Hanson, Mass., who had retired from the pulpit on account of a disease of the vocal organs, then called "the clergyman's sore throat." Mr. Howland kept the school one year and in turn transferred it to Hiram Fuller, of Halifax, Mass., in 1836. A letter from his son, Mr. Isaac C. Howland, dated May 26, 1898, says: "He was obliged to give up preaching on account of what was in those days called clergymen's sore throat. His first pastorate was Hanson, Mass., where he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church, October 25, 1825, remaining there until December 18, 1834, when, on account of his throat trouble, he was obliged to give up his position; recovering somewhat he was installed 13th of Dec., 1843, over the Congregational Church in Halifax where he remained about three years when he was obliged to permanently withdraw from the ministry. In December, 1849, he removed to Abington where after a short time he engaged in the insurance business and was afterwards associated with his sons in business. Was also the last twenty years of his life Secretary and Treasurer of the Abington Mutual Fire Ins. Co. He died at Abington after a brief sickness of Bright's disease Aug. 10, 1882, attaining the age (almost) of eighty-five years, having been born Sept. 3, 1797, at Sandwich, Mass. . . . My father attended Brown University one year, and then entered Amherst College, graduating in 1824. The latch was put on the door of his room, after he moved in. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in early life, and at the time of his death was an honorary member of John Cutler Lodge, Pilgrim Royal Arch Chapter, Abington Council and Old Colony Commandery of Knights Templars, all of Abington. For many years he

continued the functions of a minister, at marriages, funerals and until near the end of his life, preaching occasionally for some neighboring pastor, and in vacation time. He was an honored member of the Congregational Church, Abington, — loved and respected by all who knew him. Very cordial and social by nature, and familiarly called 'Father Howland' by a great many of his vast acquaintances. . . ."

The routine of study in both Messieurs Claggett's and Howland's schools was the same for each day; the ordinary English branches, Greek and Latin, declamations on Fridays, and penmanship, and both were thorough and conscientious instructors. Mr. Claggett was rather inclined to punish severely for not very serious faults on the part of the scholars. For whispering he sentenced the offender to have a thin piece of wood inserted edgewise across the mouth and secured in that position by strings which were fastened to each end of the wooden bit and tied behind the head. Possibly this was another form of "the tattling stick," referred to by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle in her "Customs and Fashions of Old New England." For indolent pupils he prescribed that an open book should be tied closely over the eyes, jocosely saying to the unfortunate wight, "no doubt you have heard of people being in a *brown* study, I will now put you in a *black* one." Towards the close of his schoolkeeping he abandoned such severe, even cruel, punishments, and for corporeal inflictions used the ruler only.

Mr. Howland's rule over his little kingdom was far less rigorous, although he used the ferrule occasionally. Apparently the boys had a feeling of sympathy for him in his invalid condition, and rarely played any pranks that needed more than a mild rebuke from him.

Hiram Fuller was a son of Thomas and Sally (Sturtevant) Fuller, and was born in Halifax, Mass., September 6, 1814. Acquiring the elements of a good education in his native town, at the early age of fifteen or sixteen years he taught a district school in the adjoining town of Plympton. Afterwards he became a student at Andover, and later taught a High School in Plymouth.

On a cold morning on the last day of February, 1836, thirteen boys gathered about the stove in the one-story wooden school-house on Mathewson street, and here our young teacher engaged in a social and pleasant talk about laws and rules of order; he also read to us from the records of a school, and dismissing us at noon devoted the rest of the day to putting the room in order.

A feature of his system was the keeping of school journals by his pupils, and from one of these I have obtained some of the details which form this history. This school journal was commenced on the very day of the opening of the school, by a little boy who was hardly eleven years old, and was kept with conscientious exactness. He records that on Tuesday, March 1, 1836, he went to school and found the room very clean (he wrote on the previous day that it was very dirty), that maps and pictures had been attached to the walls, and a suspended card bore the words, "Order is Heaven's first law," and that Mr. Fuller stated it to be the motto of the school. Below this motto was a card on which was printed "Study Hours." The card was ingeniously contrived to turn down and up by pulling a cord and at the same time a little bell was rung. When it was up the pupils must study and order and stillness must be preserved; when down it was a signal for relaxation or recess. Mr. Fuller's desk stood on a platform at the rear of the room; in front of it was a table containing a collection of minerals, and of animal and other curiosities, and in the back part of the platform was the school library. On each side of the platform were recitation rooms. There were small rooms also on each side of the front entry. Rows of desks were attached to the side walls, the pupils facing the windows, while the centre of the room was occupied by benches for the accommodation of the smaller boys. A large cylinder stove was located near the front entrance.

The recitations were usually heard in the principal room, although the small boys and some of the advanced classes retired to the recitation rooms where they were attended to by some of the older and advanced scholars. The late Rev. Cornelius George Fenner, eldest son of Thomas B. Fenner, of this city,

was one of these assistants to Mr. Fuller. George Fenner was a bright scholar, amiable in disposition and popular with his fellow pupils. He became a Unitarian minister, and died in early manhood.

There were two sessions of the school, the morning hours being from nine to half-past twelve, and the afternoon hours began at half-past two and ended at five. School was not kept on Fourth of July, Commencement of Brown University, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and for a summer vacation we had only three weeks intermission. The morning session opened with reading portions of the Sacred Scriptures and with prayer by Mr. Fuller. After the prayer he read selections from the best writers, — Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Burns, Felicia Hemans, Byron, Professor Wilson (Kit North), from Hildreth's History of the United States, from Krummacher's Fables, and other authors. The boys were especially interested in hearing him read Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and in connection with the poem examined quite closely a specimen of the albatross' bill which was among Mr. Fuller's collections. He gave much oral instruction connected with the lessons, relating incidents, stories and facts which were not in the text books. By this course and through encouraging the boys to paraphrase the subjects he read to them, and their lessons also, and to record these and what they could remember of the addresses made to the school by invited guests, he awakened and stimulated in the minds of his pupils an interest in their studies and improved their modes of expression. The school journals underwent criticism, were often corrected, and now and then additions made to the records by his own hand. Sometimes he read to the school interesting passages from them. One of these was a minute and really interesting account of an excursion to Plymouth in August, 1836, by a party of school boys and girls, with a few of their relatives, which was under the guidance of Mr. Fuller. The trip was made in a large coach belonging to the late Charles H. Childs, and was driven by a person who was known by the name of Charley Parkhurst. This driver went to California, resumed the occupation of stage coaching, became widely known as one of the most daring and

skillful drivers, and after death, which occurred not many years ago, was found to be a woman, a fact which was not previously suspected.

The girls' department of this school was in a room fitted up in Col. Ephraim Talbot's barn on the north side of Chapel street, and was in charge of Miss Frances M. Aborn, afterwards Mrs. Benjamin White. On declamation afternoons the girls came to hear the boys speak their pieces.

"Forth start the boys in buttons and their best,
All flushed and warm like sunset in the West.
Ah, dear old boys! A Brutus every one!
The stage is cleared, the speaking is begun;
The toes turned out and in, and side by side
Like A and V, or boots in glossy pride
That wait their owner at the bedroom door.
Then come salutes, — the boy that greets the floor,
The droop of Grecian bend, the jackknife jerk,
The saucy nod, the salam of the Turk.
The well sweep swing, the quaint *Italic* head
That in a cow would mean she meant to hook.
The ripening cheeks, the slow remembering look, —
Ah, they return like visions from the dead.
One tells the world, 'My bark is on the shore,'
One gives the story of the brave John Moore,
And wrings the while a button's slender neck,
Declares the hero there will 'little reck'
If only he can sleep. 'The burning deck,
The boy, — Oh, where was he?' bursts madly on, —
Both boys catch fire a minute and are gone;
While fingers work along the trousers seam,
'Tis 'Scots wha hae' and Byron's dreadful dream,
'Foul fiend avaunt' and 'Marmion, good night.'
The startled Turk cries out, 'The Greek, the Greek,'
Bozzaris blazes in the fatal fight,
Then Poland falls and Freedom gives a shriek;
The glorious Henry's 'Liberty or Death'
Is blent with daggers and a small Macbeth,
The Grampian boy whose father fed those sheep,
The boy who said somebody 'murdered sleep,'
And voices slender as a partridge covers
Pipe up about their 'Romans' and their 'Lovers.'"

Our teacher read sometimes from "Phenomena of the Gosdels," a compilation of texts from the New Testament, by

A. Bronson Alcott. It was a unique volume, the leaves being of black paper upon which were pasted (if my memory serves me rightly) the texts, printed in the usual manner on white paper. Mr. Fuller tried to instill into our minds morality, kindness and politeness, and above all, reverence for the Sacred Scriptures, and often treated us with short homilies founded upon the portion of Scriptures read at the time.

It was his custom also to provide means of rational entertainment for his scholars in various ways. Among those invited by him to visit and address the school were Catherwood, the Eastern traveler, who gave graphic descriptions of the countries he had visited; Alexander, a well-known teacher of French in Providence; C. Giovanni Thompson, the artist; Revs. F. A. Farley, E. B. Hall, Henry G. Ware and Dr. Mark Tucker; Professor Griscom, Dr. Thomas H. Webb, L. N. Fowler, the phrenologist; John Neal, the temperance advocate; and many gentlemen and ladies of Providence.

On declamation day, May 4, 1838, Mayor S. W. Bridgham was present, and on the same day Miss Sarah Hoppin, afterwards Mrs. Amory Chapin, entertained the audience with vocal and instrumental music. The well known and eccentric "Dick" Taylor at another time favored us with some of his unexcelled piano playing.

Catherwood had a famous panorama on exhibition in Boston for which a special building was erected. It is my impression that the subjects were "Scenes in the Holy Land."

A number of Providence men became interested in Mr. Fuller and his novel school, and, presumably by his request, formed an association having for its object the building of a school-house for his use. This association was probably modeled after the school societies which were in existence prior to 1828 in various parts of the State. However that may have been the case, the Greene-street school, a drawing of which is here furnished, was dedicated June 10, 1837. The exercises were held in Westminster Church, and were as follows:—

Voluntary on the Organ.

Prayer.

Original Hymn.

1

Forth from the thronged and thorny walks of life,
Its pressing cares, its tumult and its strife, —
We come with song of praise and suppliant knee,
Father, to consecrate our work to thee.

2

We build to TRUTH, — Spirit of Truth divine,
O let thy cheering radiance ceaseless shine, —
The darksome mists of error chase away,
And speed the coming of the perfect day.

3

We build to FREEDOM, not from chains that bind
To flesh, but from the shackles of the mind, —
Freedom from envy, prejudice and fear;
Freedom from all that clogs the soul's career.

4

We build to DUTY, — may her sovereign law
From every heart a warm allegiance draw, —
And let that Abdiel spirit, firm midst foes,
Be honored, though a scorning world oppose.

5

We build to CHARITY, that thinks no wrong,
Walks humbly, honors all and suffers long, —
Loves with a strong and quenchless energy,
Pure as the light, unbounded as the sea.

6

Hither in all the early glow of youth,
May throng the fearless worshippers of truth, —
And strong in virtue, rich with every grace,
Go hence to honor God and serve their race.

7

O Father, — bid thy blessing to descend, —
Bless our beginning, guide us to the end:
In vain we sow, in vain we till the soil,
Except thy favor crown our patient toil.

8

O be it ours to hasten on the time,
When man shall feel his destiny sublime, —
Dare from the senses' thraldom to be free,
Nor live for earth, but for eternity.

Discourse by Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Selected Hymn.

Within our walls be peace!
Love through these borders found,
In all our little palaces
Prosperity abound.

God scorns not humble things
Here, though the proud despise,
The children of the King of Kings
Are training for the skies.

May none, who here are taught,
From glory be cast down;
But all through faith and patience brought
To wear a heavenly crown.

Benediction.

The Providence Daily *Journal* of the same date calls attention to a modest notice in its advertising columns that the Greene-street school will be dedicated that day at four o'clock P. M., that the house will be open to visitors all day and that the school will commence on Monday the 12th. In the *Journal's* issue on the 17th of June a correspondent, signing with the initials W. V., refers to the dedicatory exercises and after quite an essay upon the education of children closes by saying that Emerson's address was transcendental and scarcely intelligible in parts, although some portions were much admired. That his language was clothed in "seven-fold mysteries of thrice-wreathed mysticism."

The surface of the school-house lot sloped from Greene to Walnut streets, which circumstance afforded the construction of a basement, and this was divided into three rooms; one was for a primary school, one was used for arithmetic classes which came from the upper or principal room, and the remaining one contained the furnace and fuel. On each side of the front entrance to the principal floor were rooms for the outer garments of the scholars; that on the right was used by the girls, and the left one was for the boys' caps, coats and street shoes.

Stairs descending to the basement were in the latter room. The boys were required to remove their ordinary footwear and put on slippers before entering the school-room. This was carpeted and furnished with nice single desks and chairs for each scholar. In the rear of the main room were two recitation rooms, also carpeted, and between the doors opening into these rooms was a raised platform on which was Mr. Fuller's desk. Behind this desk was a handsome bookcase surmounted by a bust of Sir Walter Scott and filled with a choice collection of books by standard authors. These were at the service of the school. At the opposite or front end of the hall, or school-room, was a piano, which was between the doors which opened out of the two front rooms above described. Over the piano hung a fine portrait of Mr. Fuller, painted in 1838 by Frances Alexander, of Boston, and over the door leading into the girls' side of the room was an equally fine portrait of the poet Percival.

The primary school and lower recitation rooms were not carpeted. The children here sat in little arm-chairs, and there were a few desks besides for the beginners in writing. Blackboards were fastened to the walls in the primary and all the recitation rooms, but I think there were none in the main room on the principal floor. Apropos of the blackboard behind the teacher's desk, one day little Courtland Hoppin visited the school, in which two of his brothers and a sister were primary scholars. To amuse the little fellow while the scholars were doing their tasks the teacher seated him at her desk and gave him some objects to play with. Soon afterwards, her back being turned towards him, she observed that the scholars were somewhat excited, and greatly amused at something behind her. She turned and saw that Courtland had found a piece of chalk and had drawn upon the blackboard a man driving a pig. The earnestness of the man and the obstinacy of the pig were so lifelike and so comical that she herself had to join in the general merriment.

It must not be supposed that while entertainments were occasionally given in the school during recess time (even a musical pair, Monsieur and Madame Canderbeck, accompanied

by trained poodle dogs, gave a performance lasting perhaps an hour, the affair closing by selections performed upon the piano by Misses Sarah Hoppin, Sophia Bosworth and Mary Fiske), that the discipline of the school was at all lax. On the contrary, punctuality in attendance, close application to study, perfect recitations, quietness, politeness and good order during the sessions were strictly required. The little journalist faithfully records his own lapses from the rules and the punishments that followed.

The text books used by the older scholars were Emerson's Readers and Arithmetics, Virgil, Dana's Liber Primus, Dillaway's Colloquies from Erasmus, French Grammar, La Bagatelle, Fenelon's Telemaque, Malte Brun's, Olney's and Woodbridge & Willard's Geographies, Good's Book of Nature, Bakewell's Philosophy, Smellie's Philosophy, Sigourney's Life of Marcus Aurelius, and several others not now remembered. The spelling exercises were conducted by Mr. Fuller who often selected the words from a dictionary and pronounced them to the scholars, who wrote them on their slates. A pupil then spelled them aloud, the others marking those they had misspelled, and reporting these afterwards. Sometimes both the words and definitions were recorded in the journals. Recitations were divided among the different days, the order not being precisely the same for each day. Alternate Friday afternoons were devoted to drawing and dancing, but the scholars who preferred to study at those times were allowed to do so.

The primary school-room was used by the dancing classes. The principal teacher was Daniel T. Capron, who was assisted by Mrs. Georgianna Nias.

Margaret Fuller taught geography, French and Latin, and perhaps German, to the advanced scholars. She came to Providence in 1837, when the new house was opened, and remained a year and a half employed evidently not to her liking, for she was not in her sphere while teaching young people. Previous to this period of her life she had formed an acquaintance with Emerson, Hawthorne, Ripley, Channing, James Freeman Clarke, and F. H. Hedge, and in the society of these

transcendentalists she stood as their equal, having already studied the writings of Schelling, Novalis, the brothers von Schlegel, Tieck, and others of that school of German philosophy who were called Romanticists. With a mind imbued with abstrusely speculative, and even fantastic, ideas, she was unable to comprehend the unformed mental condition of the youths who came before her for instruction. A friend says: "Miss Fuller speaks of the vast gulf between herself and her pupils, of their deplorable ignorance, absolute burial of the best powers, and the like. Is it not St. Paul who tells of some that 'measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves are not wise?' Our Margaret was not wise in this matter of measurements and comparisons. . . . At the end of a fortnight she sees that a new world had already been opened to them. I used to think that she overrated not the kind but the extent of the influence she exerted on these fifty or sixty young people. No doubt she did stimulate the minds of many of them, especially of the older and better informed among the girls, but I was guilty of being a little amused while watching her among a swarm of boys. She would awe them all into a stillness by a certain imperious look and gesture impossible to describe or to resist, then as she addressed them would grow more and more eloquent, and presently to most of them incomprehensible. The dear fellows would say 'yes m'm' and 'no m'm' mostly at random, and oftenest in the wrong places, and take a long breath when dismissed to common people once more. Toward the principal of the school she seemed to exercise a dignified tolerance. The two ladies, her associates from the beginning, she treated in a queenly, condescending way, and to them, alternately attracted and repelled by her, she was always a marvel and a mystery.

"To the pupils she meant to be kind and was sometimes gracious, but teaching was not congenial to her, the teaching of children, that is. She craved foemen worthy of her steel, and did not always rightly approach the mind of a boy, and yet she had brothers of her own.

"For instance, after her departure from the school, though her successor had taken no special pains with him, one rather

dull lad said to his mother, '*she* (the successor) treats me like a *human being*.' The remark told its story of wounded feeling, or mortified self-love."

On an occasion when Mrs. Nias, than whom there was no more highly educated, refined and accomplished lady in Providence, and Miss Fuller were a part of the company present, Mrs. Nias made a particularly bright remark. Miss Fuller turned to her and said, "Why, Mrs. Nias, *you* would have been worth educating."

Another incident which equally shows her self-complacency, combined with a somewhat brusque manner, is told of her. Some ladies called upon her and being interested in German literature one of them spoke of Schiller, pronouncing the name in her own way. Margaret, actuated with a greater desire to set her right than with a polite regard for her caller's feelings, exclaimed "It is *Schiller, Schiller.* Don't say Skiller, it sounds so like a vulgar skillet."

The little journalist records that Miss Fuller called him sometimes her "leading man in the Latin class," but when he failed in recitations her sarcastic condemnation was almost unbearable. Occasionally one of her French classes was heard by Mrs. Nias, to whom we nearly always gave satisfaction. As an evidence of Miss Fuller's thoroughness, however, Mr. Alexander, who has been mentioned above, taught the pupils a few days during Mr. Fuller's temporary illness, and French teaching being his specialty he relieved her of those classes, and reported to Mr. Fuller on his return that they had been excellently instructed. He also acted as a substitute for Margaret on a subsequent occasion.

On the 29th day of May, 1838, the school went a Maying, the objective point being "The Grotto" on the Moses Brown farm, near where the Butler Asylum now is. A procession was formed at the school-house headed by the King, William B. Gladding, who was supported by his aids, Stephen Waterman and Elisha Dyer Vinton; then followed the Queen, Eliza Hoppin, and her maids of honor, these young dignitaries being escorted by the scholars; both boys and girls marching two abreast, the marshal being Stephen D. Andrews. The line of

march was through Greene, down Westminster street, across Market square, up Cheapside to Meeting street, thence to Angell street, which led direct to The Grotto. A large number of friends of the school had already arrived there. The coronation of the royal couple was a pretty ceremony. The maids of honor were ranged in opposite rows, the candidates for royalty standing at the head of the line; the first maid of honor then placed a floral crown on the king's head; the second maid of honor then gracefully presented to the king a second crown with which he crowned the queen. The maids of honor then made obeisance to the royal couple, the scholars and some of the guests following their example.

The following lines, by Miss Fuller, were then sung, Mr. Patten assisting with his flute: —

Song for May day, 1838.

1

O, blessed be this sweet May day,
The fairest of the year,
The birds are heard from every spray,
And the blue sky smiles so clear;
White blossoms deck the apple tree,
Blue violets the plain:
Their fragrance tells the wilding bee
That spring is come again.
We'll cull the blossoms from the bough,
Where robins gaily sing,
We'll wreath them for our queen's pure brow,
We'll wreath them for our king.

2

The winter wind is bleak and sad,
And chill the winter rain,
But these May gales blow warm and glad,
And charm the heart from pain.
The sick, the poor, rejoice once more,
Pale cheeks resume their glow,
And those who thought their day was o'er
New life to May suns owe.
And we in youth and health so gay,
Sheltered by love and care,
How should we joy in blooming May
And bless its balmy air.

3

We are the children of the spring,
  Our home is always *green*,
Green be garland of our King,
  The livery of our Queen.
The gard'ner's care the seed has sown,
  To deck our home with flowers,
Our Father's love from high has shone
  And sent the needed showers.
Barren indeed the plants must be
  If they should not disclose,
Tended and cherished with such toil,
  The lily and the rose.

4

Meanwhile through the wild-wood we'll rove,
  Where earliest flowerets grow,
And greet each simple bud with love,
  Which tells us what to do,
That though untended we might bloom,
  And smile on all around:
Unaided rise from earth's low tomb,
  To live where light is found.
A modest violet be our Queen,
  Still fragrant though alone,
Our King a laurel evergreen,
  To which no blight is known.

5

So let us bless the sweet May day,
  And pray the coming year
May see us walk the upward way,
  Minds earnest, conscience clear,
That fruit spring's amplest hope may crown;
  And every winged day,
Make to our hearts more clear, more known,
  The hope and peace of May.
So cull the blossoms from the bough
  Where birds so gaily sing,
We'll wreathe them for our Queen's pure brow,
  We'll wreathe them for our King.

SARAH MARGARET FULLER,
(Marquise d'Ossoli).

The literary exercises were followed by a dance, and refreshments were served.

The following year May Day was observed in a similar manner, and the song for that occasion was composed by Miss Sarah S. Jacobs, who succeeded Miss Fuller as an assistant teacher.

May-Day Song for 1839.

By S. S. J.

1

Where with a mellowed light,
The fresh green leaves are bright,
  As emerald stone,
Where the rich rosebud starts,
Where the wild wood bird darts,
Queen of our willing hearts,
  We place thy throne.

2

Ye spirits of the spring
Fresh from the mountains bring,
  Bright bud and flower;
Weave a rich diadem
Of leaf and branch and stem,
And with fair blossoms gem
  Our festive bower.

3

Then while the rose leaves press
The brow of loveliness,
  Then be ye nigh.
Let your pale shadows pass
Quick o'er the rustling grass;
O'er the stream's polished glass
  Glide gently by.

4

Brightly the brooklet flows,
Calmly the clouds repose,
  Our Queen to greet:
The woods breathe incense still,
And every running rill
Sends out its music thrill,
  So soft, so sweet.

5

There where the wild winds breathe,
We twine our flower wreath,
  And garland green;
There by the crystal stream
Where the still waters gleam
In the bright golden beam,
  We crown our Queen.

After leaving Providence, Margaret Fuller taught for some time in A. Bronson Alcott's school in Boston, then became the editor of *The Dial*, the organ of the Transcendentalists, which was under her charge from 1840 to the close of the second volume in 1841. In 1844 she became a contributor to the *New York Tribune*, and in 1846 she visited Europe, becoming finally a resident of Italy. She was married December, 1847, to the Marquis Giovanni Angelo d'Ossoli, a friend of the Italian patriot, Mazzini. In 1848–'49 she took charge of one of the hospitals in Rome during the conflict with the French and gave her whole heart and thoughts to the care of the sick and wounded, her husband being on duty with the defenders of the city. When the city capitulated in June, 1849, she with her husband fled to Rieti, in the province of Abruzzi, where their little child was with his nurse. The Ossolis embarked May 17, 1850, in a merchant vessel, The Elizabeth, at Leghorn and sailed for New York. They had nearly reached the port when a hurricane wrecked the vessel on Fire Island Beach in the early hours of the morning of July 16th. The boy was drowned in the arms of the steward who was trying to reach the land, and the little one's lifeless body was dashed upon the shore by a great wave. The father and mother were never heard of more.

Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli's books were published in the order named: "Summer on the Lakes," "Woman in the 19th Century," and "Papers on Literature and Art." Her manuscript work on "The Roman Republic" was lost with her.

Marquis d'Ossoli is described as a sincere, true and self-respecting gentleman and a devoted husband. It is probable that he would not have been successful in this country as a

bread winner, and the burden of the support of the family would have fallen upon his wife. The ending of the natural lives of the family was pitiful, yet one biographer remarks, "she lived by her pen, and her livelihood must have been precarious, — so much so that some of her admirers looked upon the final catastrophe as a deliverance for her."

She was the eldest of the eight children of Hon. Timothy Fuller, a lawyer and Congressman, and was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., May 23, 1810. She had brothers, two of whom were Richard Frederick, an author and lawyer, who died in 1869, and Arthur Buckminster, a Unitarian clergyman, who enlisted as a chaplain in 16th Massachusetts Regiment, was honorably discharged in 1863 on account of failing health, but volunteered at the battle of Fredericksburg and fell during that fight. Hiram Fuller was not a near relative of Margaret's family; in fact, he was not in any way related to her.

Mrs. Georgianna Nias, another of the assistant teachers, was a bright young English lady, highly educated in France as well as in her own land, and having separated from her husband, Captain Nias (who, I think, was a naval officer), came to America with her three little boys, one of whom, Howard, died not long after her arrival in Providence. She was very handsome and graceful in person, and winning in her manners, and was a great favorite with the scholars, who progressed well under her teaching. She taught the junior classes in English and French, also drawing and dancing, and assisted Miss Aborn in the primary department. After a few years' service under Mr. Fuller she took a house on Congdon street, where she had a very successful school for young ladies. In 1856 or 1857 she went on a visit to England, and while there married a Judge Tyrrell, and never returned to this country. I believe that her sons, Raymond and Harry, emigrated to the West.

The third assistant teacher in the Greene-street school, and who was Hiram Fuller's first and only assistant in his first school in Mathewson street, was Miss Frances M. Aborn, afterwards Mrs. Benjamin White, of this city. She had charge of the primary school, also taught all the arithmetic classes in the entire school. Sharing the popularity of Mrs. Nias, she

was always patient with the dull and always helpful and kind towards the other children. Having an affection for little children her success with the primary school was proverbial. Her long and faithful services in The Children's Friend Society, in Providence, as well as her many charities, are too well known for me to dwell upon the excellences of her character. She died December 21, 1890.

Miss Sarah S. Jacobs succeeded Margaret Fuller in 1839, and in 1842, or thereabouts (after the retirement of Mr. Fuller), in company with her brother, Bela F. Jacobs, carried on the school for a short time, but the brother had a better offer in Savannah, and Miss Jacobs went to Nova Scotia, and there was no longer a Greene-street school. In 1856 she succeeded Mrs. Nias-Tyrrell and kept the Congdon-street school until the breaking out of the Civil War. She now resides at Cambridge, Mass,

Hiram Fuller kept a bookstore in "Butler's Row," on Westminster street, where the Lauderdale Building now stands, after giving up the Greene-street school, but soon closed it out and in 1843 joined N. P. Willis and George P. Morris in publishing the *New York Mirror.*

Mr. Fuller eventually became sole proprietor of the paper and published it fourteen years. He wrote for it a series of piquant society letters from Newport and elsewhere under the penname of Belle Brittan. These were published in 1858 under the title of "Belle Brittan on a Tour, at Newport and Here and There." A few of the letters include poems by Charles Mackay who was Mr. Fuller's traveling companion. He also published "The Groton Letters, 1845," "Sparks from a Locomotive, 1859," and "Glimpses of Home After Thirteen Years Abroad, 1875." While in Providence, during his bookselling experience, he published "The Rhode Island Book," being selections from the writings of Rhode Island men and women. On the 200th anniversary of the settlement of our State, Mr. Fuller wrote an ode which Mr. S. S. Rider published on the 22d of last January, in his *Book Notes.*

Espousing the cause of the Southern Confederacy, a further residence in New York, or even anywhere in the Union,

became uncomfortable for him, and he went to London, where he established a newspaper called *The Cosmopolitan*, which was devoted to the advocacy of the Southern question. Having been a bankrupt twice, he became a journalist, and died in Paris in 1880. He married, October 1844, Emilie Louise, the daughter of John F. Delaplaine, of New York, a millionaire. They had no children born to them but adopted a little girl as their daughter. This girl married at maturity, and lives in New York, one of Mr. Fuller's sisters, Miss Sarah Thomas Fuller, residing with her. After the death of Mr. Fuller, the invalid wife one day in 1883 disappeared from a steamboat while on the Hudson River, her body being found a month afterwards.

The school building remained closed after the retirement of Mr. and Miss Jacobs until 1847. In that year Mr. Daniel Paine purchased the estate, sold the building to Mr. Henry Marchant, who presented it to a Baptist society, and it was moved to a lot on Point street. It has since been converted into a dwelling-house.

Mr. Paine erected a handsome brick residence on the lot, which is now standing. History has repeated itself in this case, for a portion of the house is now occupied by Mrs. Fielden and Miss Chace for a girls' school. Mr. Paine moved into this new house July 9, 1848.

My schoolmates were mostly Providence boys and girls, but there were some from other places, among them a niece of the poet Keats. Washington and Augustus Hoppin *illustrated* their ideas in keeping their school journals, and "Augustus was accustomed to illustrate his text books, usually bringing to the history class a drawing from the lesson which both of his teachers were fain to accept in lieu of any other preparation."

Whatever faults may be found by critics in Mr. Fuller's system and discipline of his school, he taught the boys to be gentlemanly in their behaviour; to the girls he was polite and kind, and he and his assistants faithfully strove to develop the faculties which each pupil possessed and to clothe their minds with the beauty and use of honorable, upright and truthful thoughts. He made the sphere of the school-room attractive,

so that it became to us a pleasant, educational home, and when we, who remain, look back upon the days we passed there, a flood of happy recollections rush in upon us, and in our memories we live again our youthful experiences and recall our former innocent pleasures and delights. And now to the dear old boys and girls, whose youthful forms this pleasing task has brought before my mental vision, and who have seemed to be really present among my hearers, I must say "Good night, sweethearts. The school's dismissed."

HAVANA EXPEDITION OF 1762.

Rhode Island Contingent Thereof.

Since the publication in the October Quarterly, 1898 (p. 192), of a correspondence relating to the above subject, the following communications have been received and are hereby submitted to our readers:—

State of Rhode Island, &c.,
Executive Department,
Providence, October 15, 1898.

Hon. Amos Perry, Secretary,
Rhode Island Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to enclose letter from the Hon. Henry White in relation to the names of officers and men who formed a contingent furnished by Rhode Island to the British Expedition of 1762 to Havana.

I presume this is in reply to the letter which I sent you sometime in July last.

Very respectfully,
Elisha Dyer,
Governor.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,
September 27th, 1898.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Hay's letter of August 27th, in reply to yours of July 7th last, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency copies of notes which we have received from the Marquis of Salisbury relative to the names of the officers and men who formed the contingent furnished by Rhode Island to the British Expedition of 1762 to Havana.

Upon the receipt of Lord Salisbury's note of 24th instant I at once communicated with Mr. B. F. Stevens, a copy of whose reply I also enclose, together with the Memorial of Colonel Christopher Hargill, referred to therein, which I trust will be of interest to you.

I much regret that this Embassy has been unable to obtain the information concerning the history of our State for which you asked.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
HENRY WHITE.

To his Excellency,
The Hon. Elisha Dyer,
Governor of Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 6, 1898.

Your Excellency,

With reference to my Note of the 22nd ultimo I have the honour to inform you that I learn from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a volume in the Record Offic eentitled "Havannah 1762–63" containing the correspondence connected with the capture of that city has been referred to, but though the Rhode Island Contingent of Two hundred and seven men is mentioned in it collectively, no names are given. Two other volumes entitled "Rhode Island 1762–67" and

"1698–1782" have also been searched, but do not contain anything relating to this subject.

As however forty of these troops appear to have been shipped on two men of war, the "Intrepid" and the "Chesterfield," the muster books for 1762 of these ships might, Mr. Chamberlain suggests, if they have been preserved, furnish some of the names required.

An enquiry has accordingly been addressed to the Admiralty, the result of which I shall have much pleasure in communicating to your Excellency.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,
(For the Marquess of Salisbury).
(Sgd.) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

His Excellency,
The Honourable
JOHN HAY,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 24, 1898.

Sir,

In continuation of the Note which I had the honour to address to Mr. Hay on the 6th instant, I now beg leave to acquaint you with the results of the enquiry instituted by the Admiralty respecting the contingent furnished by the State of Rhode Island to the Havana Expedition in 1762.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are informed by the Public Record Office that no Pay Lists or Muster Rolls of the Provincial troops who took part in this expedition are preserved, and beyond the fact that certain "Provincial Troops" were carried on the "Chesterfield" and "Intrepid," the logs of those vessels give no more specific information.

An attempt has been made to identify the detachment of Rhode Island Provincials from any allusions or references contained in the Colonial and Military correspondence of the period, but without success.

No private collection of papers is known which would be likely to give the information required except the manuscripts of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, and with regard to these the Public Record Office suggest that reference might with advantage be made to Mr. B. F. Stevens, the American despatch Agent and well-known expert, who is believed to have made a complete examination of their contents.

The Record Office add that there can be little doubt that Sir Jeffrey Amherst was furnished with more or less detailed lists of these Provincial troops by the Colonial Governors, but as they were paid by their respective States the original Pay Lists would not have been preserved amongst the War Office Records.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Sgd.) SALISBURY.

Henry White, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DESPATCH AGENCY,
4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, W. C.,
LONDON, 27 September, 1898.

Hon. Henry White,
American Chargé d'Affaires,
123, Victoria Street, S. W.

Dear Mr. White: I have received your letter of this date and I thank you for giving me the opportunity to see this exceedingly interesting correspondence with reference to the Rhode Island soldiers employed on the Havana Expedition of 1762.

My own notes upon the American Manuscripts in the Record Office do not show fuller information than that already communicated to you through the Foreign Office.

The papers in the Royal Institution are the Headquarter's papers of the British Commanders-in-Chief, Generals Howe, Clinton and Carleton, and of course these papers of the Revolution are of a much later date, being from 1775 to 1783.

I exceedingly regret that I cannot suggest any likely place where the names in detail of Lieut. Colonel Christopher Hargill, two Captains and subordinate officers, and 207 enlisted soldiers can be found.

In my search to-day I have found a memorial of Hargill to General Sir Guy Carleton dated in 1783 which is a very curious item of Rhode Island history and I take pleasure in inclosing a copy for the acceptance of the Governor of Rhode Island. William Wanton who signed the certificate at the end of the Memorial was the Governor of Rhode Island. I return the several papers herewith.

Always yours faithfully,

(sd) B. F. STEVENS.

To His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Most Honōrable Order of the Bath, Commander in Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of Christopher Hargill Humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialist having already had the honor of representing to Your Excellency under the 18th of September 1782, that the respectable Rank he held the last War as Major of a Regiment of Provincials raised by the Colony of Rhode Island, serving at the reduction of Canada, and as Lieut. Colonel at the Siege & conquest of the Havannah rendered him from his refusal to take any appointment in the Troops raised by that Colony in the late War with Great Britain an Object of suspicion, and the avowal of his Disapprobation of those measures brought upon him the Resentment of the Assembly, who banished him into the Interiour parts of the Colony, and for a Considerable time confined him in a Jail. He now further begs leave to represent, that the subsistence which

has been granted by the bounty of Government to your Memorialist of a Dollar a Day, has been essentially serviceable in relieving him from many wants which he Otherwise must have Experienced. But as your Memorialist is Advanced in Life, and as his Constitution is greatly impaired; He Humbly requests Permission in consideration of his former services, as well as his sufferings in the Cause of Government, to represent to your Excellency, That his subsistence has with the greatest Oeconomy been scarcely sufficient to defray the Expences of his Board &c. and as he Intends for Nova Scotia, he therefore Humbly Pray's your Excellency will be pleased to allow such a proportion thereof to be advanced him, as your Excellency may think suitable and proper, to defray the expences he must unavoidably incur to render himself comfortable, and as in Duty bound he will ever Pray.

CHISTOPHER HARGILL.
(*sic.*)

New York, June 2nd, 1783.

The Facts containd in this Memorial are true, and I do verily believe the Memorialist to merit a further [Allowance] from Government; and for that Purpose I do presume to recommend Him.

WILLIAM WANTON.

New York, 3d June, 178[3].

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM SOUGHT IN THESE PLANTATIONS A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

The following copy of a draft to amend the law concerning the election of Justices of the Peace, and other commissioned officers, was found in the ledger marked "John Angel His Book," which was preserved by Moses Brown and given to this society with other papers in 1897. There is nothing to indicate the authorship of the proposed amendment. By referring

to the Schedules of the General Assembly for 1749 we learn that the measure was not then adopted. It seems to us, however, worthy of note that an effort toward securing purity, dignity and efficiency in the discharge of public trusts was made at so early a period. Phraseology and spelling belong to the author of the paper. (The paper is in vol. 18 of Moses Brown papers, p. 105):—

"The Annuel Election of Commission officers in this Goverment is found by Expearence to be of bad Consequences—First it often happens that good Men are Left out for no Reason, but that another man no better and sometimes not so Good wants an office; Secondly the Annual Election of somaney officers is Very Chargable: it Takeing Several days for the General Assembley to Chuse them, and the cost of Somaney Commissions every year. Thirdly it haveing bin so Customary To Leave men out, without aney good Reason that thay who are Most capeble of Serving the Gouerment if Chosen Declined Serving of it, forthly: we beleaveing that this way of proceeding and the Unnessesary number of Officers in this Goverment has been the means of Lesning the Authority of this Goverment—Therefore be it Enacted by this Present Assembley and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted that at the Election which Shall be in may Next in the year of our Lord one Thovsand seven hundred and forty nine that there Shall be no more then three Justices of the peace chosen In Aney one Town in this Goverment. Excluding Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and that all Commission officers then Chosen Shall Remain in there Respective offices during Their good behavour, Except thay Desire the General Assembley to Dismis them and Chuse another man in their place. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that if aney officer or officers do willfully and Desinedly Do aney Injustice in the Administration of theire Respective offices To aney Person The Generall Assembly for the Time Being Shall Dismiss said officer or officers found Guilty of Such misdemenors and Chuse another or others in his or theire Place or Placeses—And if aney Commission officer be Known to be Drunk or Usne Profain Swearing or Cursing or to Play

at aney Unlawfull Gaime, Upon Proofe thereof being made to the Generall Assembley he or thay so found Guilty Shall be Dismist from his or theire Respective offices and Others Chosen in his or their Place or Placeses."

SLAVE TRADE IN 1816.

[Among papers recently presented to this society is the following letter which illustrates the methods used at Bristol, three-quarters of a century ago, in prosecuting the slave-trade. Undoubtedly, the signature was cut out by Obadiah Brown in compliance with his correspondent's desire to escape the penalties that would have followed disclosure.]

BRISTOL, August 20th, 1816.

Mr. Obadiah Brown

My esteemed Friend,

The impunity with which prohibited traffic is carried on from this Place, has for some time past rendered it the occasional resort of many violators of commercial law from other Places, as well as the constant residence of others. The African slave-trade is the one of this description now most successfully and extensively prosecuted. Such is the number, & more especially the *character* of those concerned in it, that I should consider myself as incurring some personal hazard if I did not know that you heartily abominate the odious trade, and would make no disclosure to the injury of one who would only wish its complete prevention. I do not know that it is possible to effect this, but the facts in relation to this subject can be considered by those capable of determining.

Cargoes suited to the African market are procured here & taken on board vessels suited to the business and cleared for Havanna [*sic*]. The Master there effects a nominal sale of vessel & cargo to a Spaniard, takes on board a Spanish nominal Master & proceeds to Africa. A Power of Attorney to effect the sale is always prepared here before sailing. When the vessel has made one voyage she can proceed on another without returning to the U. S. A cargo is usually sent out to

her to Havanna. There are several now out that have performed several voyages since they first sailed from here. There is one now laying here ready for sea called "The General Peace of Providence," lately owned wholly by Joseph Sanders of that Place Thomas H. Russell of this Town Master & Attorney to effect the pretended sale. *I* wrote his Power of Attorney. Bills of sale of parts of the vessel have been given here: But the whole is to be covered under a Spanish name. The [*sic*] even speak familiarly of their destination, & one against whom I had a demand boldly told me I must wait till he could go & catch some black-birds.

By such stratagems as these, hundreds of that unhappy race are now annually torn from their homes and doomed with all their posterity to West India Slavery. Can the Friends of humanity do nothing to prevent so outrageous an evil?

In the number of those concerned in this business are some of my personal Friends, and many from [*sic*] I derive a portion of my business & support. My feelings revolt from the idea of inflicting the vengeance of the law on the first, and policy (which circumstances oblige me to consult) ought to restrain me from an open participation in the punishment of the others. I think if you at Providence were to write & talk more on the subject, to advertise a determination to prosecute, & thus at least evince your knowledge of the existence of facts, you might do some good. Humane laws, used in the spirit of humanity, ought not in their execution to bring disgrace on any but their violators, but such is the depraved judgment of the multitude, that to tell of crimes is almost as odious as to commit them, & I request you not to disclose that any of the facts herein stated come from me.

I am Sir —

Your Frd. &c

[Signature cut out.]

N. B. Edward Mason of your Town is concerned with Sanders.

[Directed to Mr. Obadiah Brown,
Providence,
Care of Almy & Brown,
and endorsed, "A L^{r} from Bristol R I 8 Mo 1816"]

TURK'S HEAD ONCE IN ANOTHER PLACE.

On looking over papers by Messrs. Henry C. Dorr and Wm. M. Bailey we learn that when the Sign of Mustapha, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (Turk's Head), was advertised in the *Gazette* (1763), Smith & Sabin had their store at the corner of Main street and Market square, near the West end of the Great Bridge. This statement confirms the correctness of the advertisement.

THE EARLY THEATRE IN THESE PLANTATIONS.

In the October issue of this quarterly was an article by the Hon. Henry L. Greene, showing the prejudice that existed in the early part of this century against the theatre in Providence. In the Schedules of the General Assembly, August, 1762, is the following:—

"An Act to prevent Stage-Plays, and other Theatrical Entertainments within this Colony.

"For preventing and avoiding the many Mischiefs which arise from public Stage-Plays, Interludes, and other Theatrical Entertainments, which not only occasion great and unnecessary Expences, and discourage Industry and Frugality, but likewise tend generally to increase Immorality, Impiety, and Contempt of Religion;

"Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof, It is Enacted, That immediately from and after the Publication of this Act, no Person or Persons whosoever shall or may, for his or their Gain, or any Price or valuable Consideration, by or under any Pretence whatsoever, let, or suffer to be used or improved, any House, Room, or Place whatsoever in this Colony, acting or carrying on any Stage-Plays, Interludes, or other Theatrical Entertainments, on Pain of forfeiting and paying for each and every Day or Time such House, or Room, or Place shall be let, used, or improved, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, Fifty Pounds Lawful Money.

"And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whosoever, shall, from and after the Publication of this Act, presume to act any Stage-Play, Interlude, or other Theatrical Entertainment, in any House, Room, or Place whatsoever within this Colony, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he, she, or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds Lawful Money."

The rest of the Act is of similar import. Stage players and actors were regarded in about as unfavorable a light in Rhode Island as heretics in Massachusetts. The old drop-scene did something to soften prejudices. Mr. Charles Blake's Historical Account of the Providence Stage is a rich source of information on this subject.

Providence Riots.

Our respected associate, Captain A. A. Folsom, sends the editor the following extracts from the *Salem Gazette:* —

Salem Gazette, Jan. 3, 1832.

Riot at the Providence Theatre.

On Friday evening 23rd ult., a riot took place at the Theatre in consequence of the stage manager's refusing to let the afterpiece proceed — lamps were broken, seats torn up, and property destroyed in all directions.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 10, 1832.

Providence Theatre.

The *Journal* states that all the Proprietors of the Providence Theatre have signed a bond of agreement, to dispose of their respective Shares to the Society of Grace Church, on the terms offered by them (to be converted into a place of public worship); the contract has been concluded, and possession will be given of the house as soon as an engagement with a company of Comedians, for a few weeks performance, is completed.

Within a brief period a book has been made up in this library, consisting of the following five parts: —

1. Hard Scrabble Calendar. Report of the Trial of Oliver Cummins, Nathaniel G. Metcalf, Gilbert Humes and Arthur Farrier, November, 1824, pp. 32.
2. History of the Providence Riots, from Sept. 21, to Sept. 24, 1831, pp. vi. + 20.
3. History of the Providence Riots from Sept. 21, to Sept. 24, 1831. Printed by order of the town.
4. Reward Offered of $100, Richard M. Field, Council Clerk. Sept. 22, 1831.
5. Additions and Amendments, Monday, Sept. 26, 1831.

One of the most active and efficient citizens to encounter and put down the riots referred to above was the late Hon. William S. Patten, who was then a lawyer. He was born in Newport in 1800, and died in Providence in 1873 after an eminently honorable and useful career. He married a daughter of the late Samuel W. Bridgham, the first mayor of Providence, and has a daughter, Mrs. Arthur F. Dexter, now living in California; and a granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, sustains the honor of ancient and distinguished families in these Plantations.

SPIRIT. — TWO KINDS OF IT.

Among communications which the publication of "Early Commercial Signs of Providence" has called forth is the following extract from a letter written by a Providence lady now residing in the West: —

"The Joseph Bradford who kept the liquor-shop with the odd sign on South Main street was an uncle of my late husband's mother. Have you ever heard the rhyme about the liquor in the basement of the Round-Top Church on Broad street?

Liquor was once stored there. So a wag wrote the following lines of which I presume you have a copy in your Cabinet. Not having a copy at hand I write from memory.

" There's a Spirit above
And a spirit below.
The Spirit above
Is a spirit of love;
The spirit below
Is a spirit of woe.
The Spirit above
Is the Spirit divine;
The spirit below
Is the spirit of wine."

KEY TO THE DROP-SCENE.

The late Walter R. Danforth was much interested in the famous drop-scene that adorns the walls of the historical cabinet. When the picture was exhibited in Pioneer Hall on South Main street, he devoted much of his time for a week or ten days explaining the different buildings and objects represented on it. Every part of the canvas had a meaning for him. Calling attention with his long pointing-rod to this and that house, he would tell who lived there, when the house was built, and characteristics of the man or his family line, often narrating anecdotes that amused and instructed his auditors. The old Benson house, the John Brown house, University Hall, the Congregational Church with two steeples, and many other buildings and objects of various kinds seemed as well understood by him as the buildings and scenery of the present day are by us.

When this drop-scene was first presented in the old theatre, July 8, 1812, Mr. Danforth, who was then in the vigor of manhood,— 25 years of age,— was present and shared in the enthusiasm of the occasion. The exhibition at that time drew crowded houses with tickets at higher prices. The picture was ever afterwards the pride and delight of his life. The sight of it recalled the landscape, scenery, men, women, animals and common objects of that time. So interested was

he in this old picture that he occasionally went to the cabinet and partially unrolled it for the pleasure of the view. Thus interested and impressed, it is no wonder that his explanations and historical statements proved interesting and instructive to those who were privileged to attend his lectures.

The last man who ever undertook to stand up before an audience with a pointing-stick in his hand, to explain the different parts of the picture, was the late Governor Elisha Dyer, the father of the present governor. He was but a year old when the drop-scene was finished. He had not the vantage ground of Mr. Danforth, and felt the disadvantage under which he labored. He undertook the task only because he was a generous, whole-souled man, deeply interested in the history and scenery of his native place. Through his agency the picture was at one time removed from the cabinet to Lyceum Hall where he did his best to interest and instruct considerable assemblies in regard to the scenery, history and events of Providence at an early period.

With no Mayor Danforth or Governor Dyer to explain the picture and invest the scenery with an atmosphere of its pristine life and cheerfulness, a presentiment is felt lest this drop-scene, ceasing to be understood, come to seem as forlorn and uninviting as the tomb of the Capulets at Verona. The only way to prevent such a result is to secure a key to the picture which, though a poor substitute for such explanations as were given by Messrs. Danforth and Dyer, would prevent the fulfillment of the sad presentiment harbored.

This note has for its special object to ascertain if some such key as is wanted is not already prepared. When Mr. Danforth began his lectures in Pioneer Hall he had notes in his hand to which he occasionally referred. Let inquiry be made for these notes, in the hope that they may be secured and form a fitting key to this deeply interesting historical picture.

"WHAT CHEER." — ITS EARLY MENTION.

An extract recently observed among the manuscript memoranda of the late Rev. J. P. Root calls attention to a matter of especial interest at this time. On page 107, Vol. II., of "The

Early Records of the Town of Providence" occurs the following entry: "At a Towne meeteing August 25 1657. . . . Ordered y^t^ James Ellis be accommodated wth a small parcell of Land neere to What Cheere prowided y^t^ it intrench not upon ye Highway or meere-bank & that he subscribe to ye Towne Booke." By "meere-bank" we, of course, understand the waterside, *mere* being an old English word for lake, pool or sea, according to the Century Dictionary. Dunmer, Windermere, etc., are familiar instances of this usage.

Staples' "Annals of Providence," page 21, upon mentioning the tradition that Roger Williams and his companions landed on Slate Rock, and that as they approached it they were saluted with "What Cheer, netop!" continues: "That there is some foundation for this tradition appears from the fact that a tract of land adjoining this rock has ever since borne the name of 'What Cheer.' Under this name it was assigned to Mr. Williams in the first division of lands among the settlers." On page 34 occurs an allusion to a "a revised list . . . of lands and meadows as they were originally lotted from the beginning of the plantation of Providence . . ." On pages 36 and 37 we read: "Seven of these lots are located between Mile-end cove and the one set off to Mr. Williams. His lot adjoined 'What Cheer,' and is the last to the north on Seekonk river . . . There can be no mistake as to the location of Mr. Williams' six-acre lot. The entry in this list is 'six acres of Roger Williams with What cheer;' and in a deed that he made of What cheer and his six-acre lot to James Elis, Jan. 29, 1667, he recites that in disposing of his purchase unto the 'Township or commonality,' he reserved to himself 'the two Indian fields called 'What cheer and Saxefrax hill' and that the town afterwards laid out unto me the aforesaid field, called What cheer, and adjoined my six acre lot unto it."

In the "Early Records of the Town of Providence," volume 3, page 14, occurs the following entry:—

"At a Town Meeting February the 24th. 1661.

"Mr Roger Williams Moderator

"It is ordered upon the request of Arthur Fenner, that he shall have the meere bank lying against his five lots, the which

and six Acre lots; the which lots are lying on the Northside of the salt river: which runneth up unto Pawtucket & the uppermost of the said lots up the river, lying at or about the East end of that parcel of ground called What Cheere, and so lying down by that river towards the hill called ffoxe's hill; but it is granted with this provizo, that it shall be free for passage for foot or for people with horses, or for landing of goods, or taking of stones off of the shore & in case of necessity for drift of cattle and also to take of wood off of the said meere bank: the which liberty forward shall be from this day untill the end of seven years, but all thereof of the particulars to continue for Perpetuity: It is granted with this condition, in case the Neck be fenced."

These references with others of similar tenor afford welcome and sufficient proof that ever since the settlement of Providence one locality has been associated with the greeting, "What Cheer!"—a picture of which incident is the leading feature of the seal of Providence. Thinking that further light might be shed on the subject of this paper by a diligent and critical student of our local history, the editor has consulted Mr. S. S. Rider, and has received the following explanatory note:—

The word meere—mere, meer—has many meanings in ancient English legal language. In the present use the meaning becomes obvious by the addition of the word "bank." It may mean a pond, or lake,—hence Dunmer, Windermere, etc. It may be used in a writ, as joining the "mise upon the meere," which indicates two species of private rights; but the use in the present instance, with the addition of the word "bank," indicates the shore of the Seekonk river, on which rested Slate Rock. Cowell's "Interpreter," the earliest Law dictionary, says the addition of mere to a prefix, as, for instance, Dunmere, indicated a "fenny place."

The land north of What Cheare and the six-acre lot added to it on the north were common until the Olney lands, still further north, were reached; the making of them common was done by the Town of Providence, 27 July, 1659.

That the addition to What Cheare was upon the north is clearly shown by the Fenner grant, mentioned by Staples, which followed the Williams addition, in 1661. This Fenner grant went from What Cheare toward Foxe's Hill. But the most interesting fact in connection with this Fenner grant is the care which the town took in protecting the riparian rights of the people. Staples mentions the terms, but does not suggest this singular fact.

PICTURES OF SLATE ROCK.

Great interest — indeed an increasing interest — must ever belong to the spot whence, without doubt, Roger Williams was saluted by the friendly words, "What Cheer, netop!" Whether or not he landed there before pursuing his course around Fox Point is immaterial. The neighborhood of the rock has borne the name of "What Cheer" ever since the settlement of the town, as is elsewhere shown in this issue. The map, furnished by courtesy of the City Engineer, ndicates the original line of the river-bank now greatly altered by the construction of new streets.

To reproduce the scenery surrounding the rock, as it exists in the memory of our oldest citizens, is highly desirable. A fine oil-painting by Mr. George W. Whitaker is the latest attempt in this direction. His sources of information were the following: (1) A photograph from a sketch made in 1832 by Samuel W. Peckham and his brother. (2) The frontispiece of the Rhode Island Book (1841) drawn by T. F. Hoppin. (3) A water-color sketch made by the late Wm. A. Wall, of New Bedford, thirty or forty years ago; this picture is owned by the Friends' School in Providence. (4) A drawing by Mr. Isaac P. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., whose early home was in that vicinity. (5) Best of all, Mr. Whitaker's own recollections of the place as it appeared when, as a boy, he used to swim in the Seekonk river. (6) The criticisms and suggestions of various persons who examined the picture as it approached completion. It is now to be seen in the Cabinet of the Historical Society, and we believe that the verdict already pro-

nounced upon its merits will be confirmed by other competent observers. Care has been taken to make it an accurate representation of the place, and, moreover, the subject is treated with excellent artistic feeling. By a happy inspiration, Mr. Whitaker has introduced a delicate rainbow which gives color to the quiet scene, and offers its answer of "Hope" to the red man's artless salutation — "What Cheer!"

It is hoped that steps will be taken to secure this admirable painting to adorn permanently the walls of the picture gallery of this society.

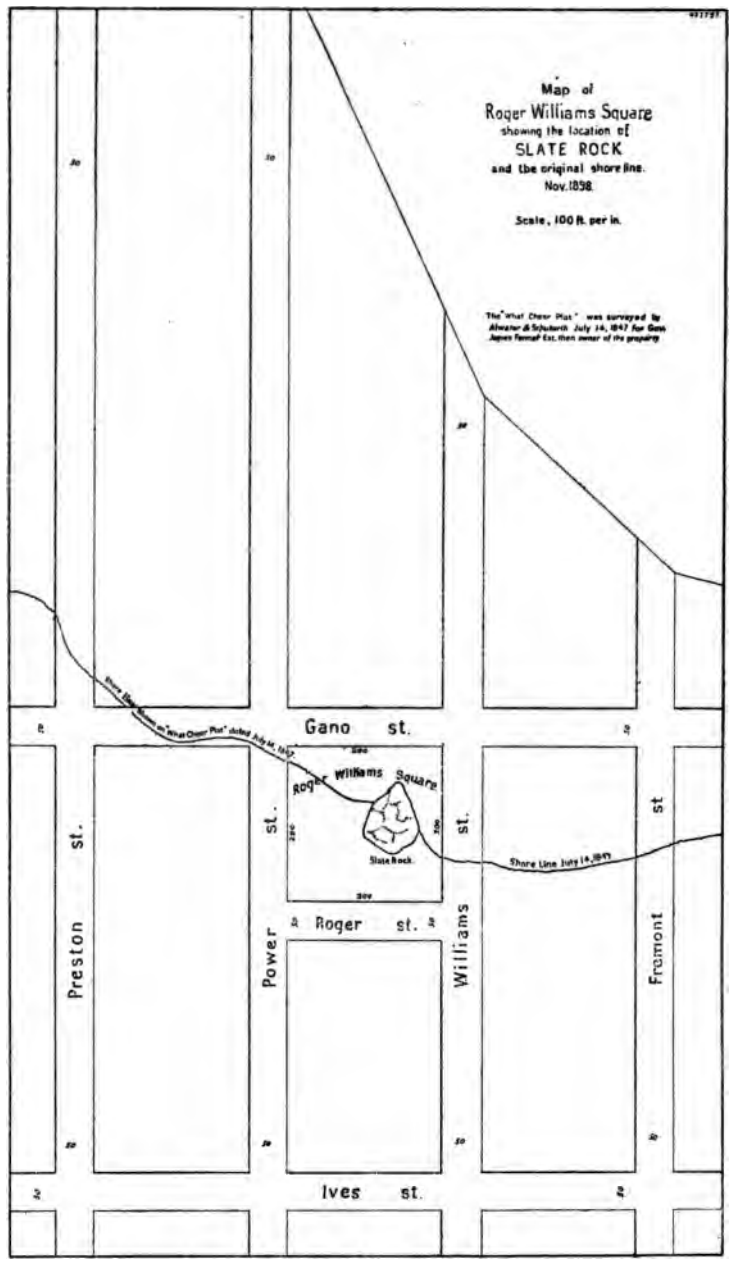
Let us have the means of obtaining for our art galleries, schools and homes, pictures, engravings and sketches of the site of Slate Rock, of its early charming scenery and of the historic welcome given there by the aborigines to the founder of our city and State as he was on his way to his settlement upon the Mooshasuck river. Let this step be taken, and we may be sure that our people will acquire a better knowledge of the site of Slate Rock, buried though it be in twenty feet of sand and gravel, and will also acquire a better idea of its historical importance. Without a movement of this kind our school children may continue to locate Slate Rock in Roger Williams Park, and a majority of our people will remain in a state of ignorance and indifference in regard to it.

THE ROGER WILLIAMS SPRING.

Still less is commonly known about the site and historical importance of Roger Williams Spring than about Slate Rock. We have known people to come from a distance and, after driving about our city vainly trying to find the spring, come to the Historical Cabinet and lament over their ill-luck. After drawing all the information they could from Mr. Hopkins' valuable work, entitled, "Home Lots," they have again begun their researches, noting the sail of the founder of religious liberty around India and Fox Points and up the Providence and Mooshasuck rivers to a point opposite the historic spring, and thence they have tried to trace his footsteps to the site of his dwelling

on North Main street. They found nowhere any monument or inscription for their guidance. Students of this branch of our local history have been balked in their efforts to obtain authentic information. They wish to know where, so far as authentic records show, was the first landing place of Roger Williams. They wish to see the spring from which he drank. They ask if his house was not near this spring. Many outsiders and some of our own people want information. Shall they not be gratified so far as reasonable efforts of this society can produce that result? Half a century ago a man or beast that passed along a lane or narrow street leading from Canal street to North Main street could readily obtain water that was said to flow from Roger Williams Spring. The spring not being public property, the public have not been allowed for a long time to either taste or see its waters.

A drawing representing, as near as may be, the landing place of Williams and the site of this spring would afford much satisfaction to a large number of people far and near. To produce this sketch with an account of the proprietorship of the lands from an early period to the present time requires an expert in this kind of service. Mr. William G. Brennen, to whom are entrusted important researches for our city government, possesses the requisite knowledge and skill. To him we are indebted for the drawing of the What Cheer Plat that appears in this number of our quarterly, and we are allowed to expect a representation of the historic spring and its neighborhood to be set forth here at no distant date. We deem it fair to say that no one should feel disappointed if Mr. Brennen fails to find any record showing that Roger Williams or any of his descendants ever owned the historic spring that has borne his name from the day of his landing on the banks of the Mooshasuck river. Here is an opportunity for the Colonial Dames, and other standard bearers of the colony period, to help establish proper landmarks and memorials in this quaint old town.


Map of
Roger Williams Square
showing the location of
SLATE ROCK
and the original shore line.
Nov. 1898.
Scale, 100 ft. per in.
Gano st.
Roger Williams Square
Slate Rock
Shore Line July 14, 1877
Preston st.
Power st.
Roger st.
Williams st.
Fremont st
Ives st.

THE RICHARD.

In answer to the question asked in the July number regarding the "Richard," to whom the letter of John Eliot was addressed, the editor has received the following valuable communication from the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D. D., of East Greenwich. The full name of the Richard to whom, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, John Eliot addressed his letter on the 4th of the 10th month, 1644, is given on twenty different pages of Vol. I., R. I. Colonial Records.

EAST GREENWICH, Nov. 25, 1898.

Mr. Amos Perry,
Providence.

My dear Mr. Perry: In response to your kind request of November 22d, I send you, by the same mail with this, the memorandum I have prepared about the "Richard" to whom the Eliot letter was sent. I have still a hope of finding out the relationship of Miss Elizabeth Gardiner to Mrs. Elizabeth (Wickes) Gardiner, by inquiries in the family.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL GOODWIN.

THE JOHN ELIOT LETTER.

The "Richard" to whom John Eliot addressed his letter of the "4 : of the : 10th month 1644," was probably *Richard Carder*, one of the eleven original purchasers of the Shawomet lands from Miantonomi.

1. The Gardiner family of Old Warwick, from whose possession the letter passed to the Rhode Island Historical Society, were his lineal descendants, and would be likely to have been the custodians of such a valuable document.

Richard Carder's daughter Sarah married Benjamin Gorton.

Their daughter Sarah married John Wickes.

Their son Thomas Wickes' daughter Elizabeth (baptized as

a child by Dr. MacSparran, in 1756,) married Benjamin Gardiner of South Kingstown and, later, of Middletown.

It is probable that the Miss Elizabeth Gardiner,* who presented the papers to the society in 1848, was a daughter of this Mrs. Elizabeth (Wickes) Gardiner, but the Warwick Town Records do not contain her family. The fact that a sermon of a Benjamin Gorton was among these papers is confirmatory of the supposition that the "Richard" of the Eliot letter was Richard Carder,† *one* Benjamin Gorton having been his son-in-law, *another* his grandson (the owner of the "sermon-book"), and a *third* his great-grandson.

2. Richard Carder was accused of heresy, in accepting the opinions of Mrs. Hutchinson, was notified to appear at General Court at Boston, being accused of holding "blasphemous errours," and was finally imprisoned, for heresy, "during the pleasure of the Court." This corresponds with the general tenour of the Eliot letter and especially with the passage, "O: Richard take heade of that dredeful sentance: 2 · thesa: 2-11: god shall send them stroung delusions thatt thay should beleue a ly for thes things are flatly contrary to the truth of scripturs."

3. Richard Carder's acquaintance with John Eliot is made probable by the fact of his having lived in Boston before coming to Rhode Island, where they may have met, but more particularly by reason of his having been in prison in Roxbury, in 1643 and 1644, where Eliot was pastor from 1632 to 1690.

Eliot's well known evangelical sweetness of temper would, almost inevitably, have led him to call upon the prisoner and seek to win him from his errours. The letter seems to have been a reply to one of Carder's, sent soon after his release from prison, in 1644, and continuing the discussion.

It does not appear that any of the other "Richards" suggested were in any way identified with Warwick.

* In a letter dated Dec. 8, Dr. Goodwin writes that Miss Elizabeth Gardiner was the daughter of Wickes Gardiner. She was born Feb. 27, 1804, and died March 8, 1863. "As her residence was the house of her great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Sarah (Gorton) Wickes . . . her control of Gorton and Carder papers is reasonably accounted for."

† See July number, page 103.

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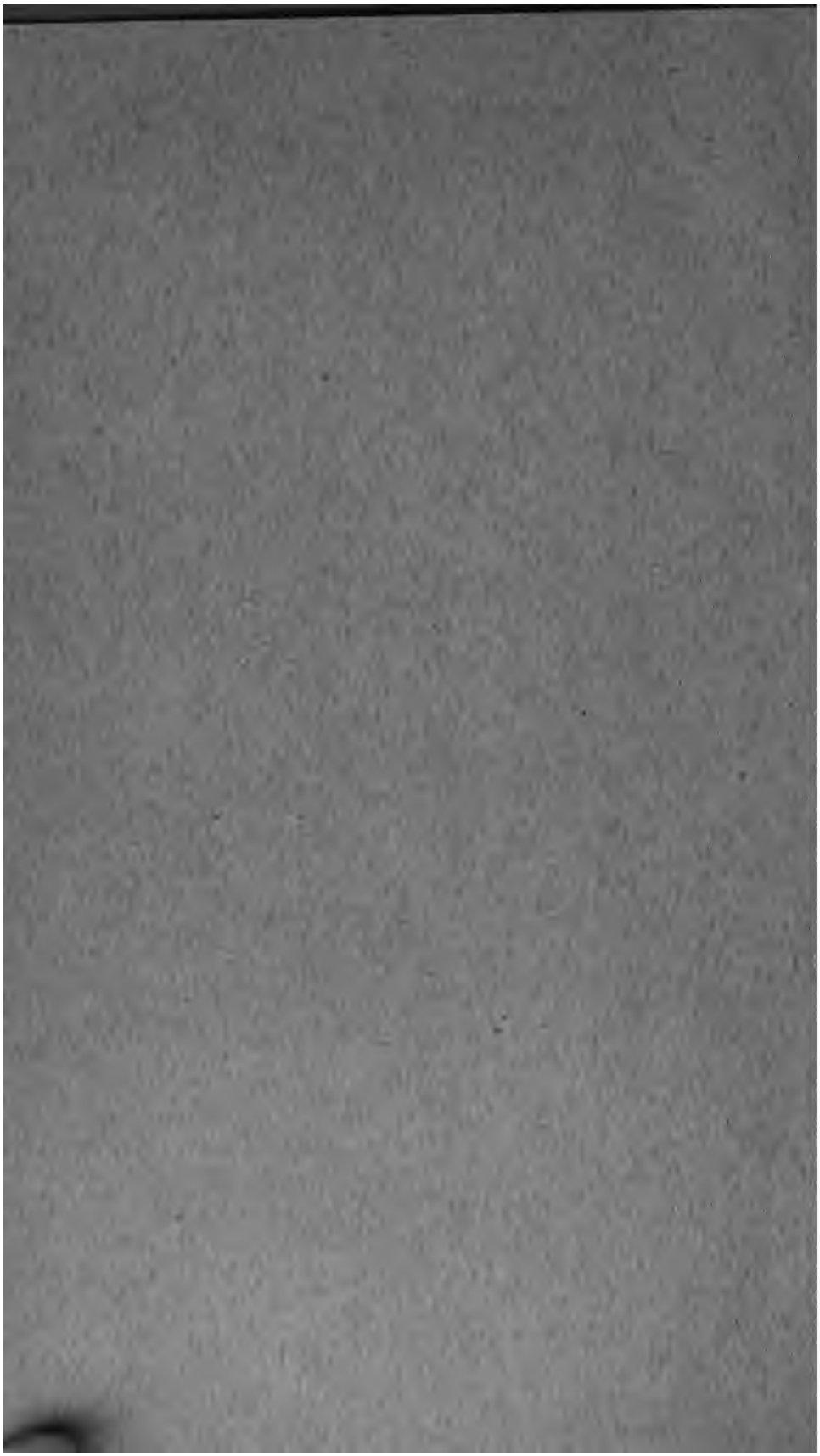
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